The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1885—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TAILOR-MADE.

THE
Irresistible
Wilde's Clothing.

We take pains to produce the very finest Clothing worn by men. Cheap linings and trimmings and poor work spoil the best material. What is your experience? We endeavor to and do represent what is called high-toned Clothing, and the finest and most serviceable linings are none too good for our customers.

You ought to see our eagle-eyed inspector when he is passing judgment on the work. Nothing appears to escape his eye. When we represent the garments to you we know they are right, and our great trade grows larger and larger.

$18 and $20 Tailor-Made Overcoats—You can select a handsome Blue Chinchilla, or an Irish Frieze, or Melton, or Cassimere, with English Haircloth Sleeve Linings, Plush Pockets, double-lapped and stitched edges, Buttons tight, Pockets stayed, at WILDE'S.

$25—This price represents about twenty-five different styles of first-class tailor-made Overcoats that will keep your heart and back warm.

$28 and $30—English Kerseys in all the fashionable shades. Young men know that the tailors' prices sound like $45, $50, and $55 for identically the same goods.

$35 for elegant Shetlands, satin-lined. Tailors' price, $65.

$50 for finest Montanoc, silk-lined. Tailors' prices, $75 and $85.

Men's Tailor-Made Dress Suits, $25, $30, $35.

A big rush in our BOYS' DEPARTMENT. Mothers appear to have found out where reliable goods are sold, to say nothing about the elegant fitting.

☞We shall continue to sell goods on MERIT.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,
Cor. State & Madison.
FRANK REED, Manager.

MANDEL BROTHERS

A
MOST PRONOUNCED
SUCCESS.

OUR
GREAT
COMBINATION
SALE
OF
Silk Umbrellas
AND
Handkerchiefs
AT
½ VALUE ½
CONTINUED FOR
Today and Tomorrow
ONLY.

117 to 123 State-st.
22d-st. and Wabash-av.

Pay Water Rates

Now due in Distict No. 2 (embracing the North Division), on or before Nov. 30th, and save discount.
DE WITT C. CREGIER,
Comr. of Public Works.

Globe Telephone Stock

Bought and sold by R. D. SHORT, 106 Fifth-av., Room 8, Chicago.

TO RENT,
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.

Store and basement. 25 Wabash-av. Possession given now.
JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO.,
40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 5.

BARGAINS
IN
THANKSGIVING
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE.

Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $10.88.
Hand-Decorated Dinner Sets, 106 pieces, $19.88.
Havilands' Decorated China Dinner Sets, 125 pieces, $33.48.
Decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, $3.48.
Decorated Tea Sets, hand-painted, 56 pieces, $4.78.
Haviland's Gold Band China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, $9.48.
Luni China Tea Cups and Saucers, per set 54c.
Luni China Cov'd Butter Dish, 33c.
Luni China Turkey Platter, 58c.
Hand-Painted Cups and Saucers, per set 72c.
Decorated Water Pitcher, 28c.
Decorated Ice-Cream Plates, 5c.
Decorated After-Dinner Coffees, per doz., 96c.
Decorated China Salad Bowl, each 98c.
Beautiful Individual Butters, 5c, 10c, 12c, and 14c each.
Beautiful Tooth-Pick Holders, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 15c, 16c, and 25c each.
Imported Colored Tumblers, each 10c.
Imported Craquelle Finger Bowls, each 14c.
Havilands & Co.'s Decorated Fruit Plates, 28c, 38c, 43c, 48c, 58c each.
Decorated Salts and Peppers, each 7c.
Beautiful Colored Glass Water Set, with Brass Tray, $1.76.
Engraved Glass Tumblers, each 8c.
Engraved Glass Goblets, each 6c.
Engraved Wine Glasses, each 7c.
Engraved Glass Sauce Dish, each 44c.
Engraved Glass Celery Holder, each 25c.
Engraved Glass Vinegar Jugs, each 48c.
Rich Gold Hanging Lamp, with Cut-Glass Prisms, $2.40.

☞These goods are all BARGAINS, and we have plenty of them, and thousands more of equally cheap and attractive articles. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

DIRECT ENTRANCE ON ADAMS-ST.

CHINA DEPT.
"The Fair,"
E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, & Dearborn-sts.

Gentlemen's
NECKWEAR,
Gloves,
Handkfs.,
Hosiery,
UNDERWEAR,
Shirts,
Collars,
Cuffs, &c.
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
Largest Stocks and Lowest Prices in America.

I regard the "Steinway" as the Beau Ideal of all Pianos. ETELKA GERSTER.

STEINWAY.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

BETHESDA.

The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys.
BOTTLED AND IN BULK.
Delivered in any part of the City.
Telephone 87. No. 132 Adams-st.

REAL ESTATE!
Bought, Sold, and Rented on Commission.
MONEY to LOAN
On Real Estate at Lowest Rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

Men's and Youths' Fall Styles Hats.
All [illegible] American, English, and French [illegible] Styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. [illegible] BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, [illegible] year-old [illegible] son-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

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OUR
THANKSGIVING OFFERING
TO THE
CLERGYMEN OF CHICAGO.

GOOD ONLY UNTIL THURSDAY NOON OF THIS WEEK, TO HELP THE CAUSE OF CHARITY. TO INCREASE THE POTENCY OF YOUR EXPENDITURES IN THIS DIRECTION, WE OFFER THE FREEDOM OF OUR STORE AND A DISCOUNT OF 25 PER CENT ON ANY GOODS BOUGHT HERE IN THE NEXT TWO DAYS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES. AS THIS THING CAN NOT SAFELY BE DONE BY LETTERS OR ORDERS ON US, WE MUST LIMIT IT TO SUCH PURCHASES AS ARE PERSONALLY VOUCHED FOR BY THE PASTORS OF ANY CHICAGO CHURCHES. WE DO NOT INCLUDE IN THE OFFERING LARGE QUANTITIES OF GOODS FOR INSTITUTIONS, AND INTEND IT ONLY TO INCLUDE SUCH GOODS AS ARE GIVEN TO INDIGENT PERSONS BY OUR CHICAGO CLERGYMEN OR BY ANY ONE WHOM SUCH CLERGYMEN IN PERSON WILL VOUCH FOR.

NOW LET THE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, THE GROCERS, THE BUTCHERS, AND THE BAKERS STEP TO THE FRONT AND MAKE A SIMILAR OFFER.

F. M. ATWOOD
Men's Overcoater,
Boys' Outfitter,
Children's Clothier,
AT
104 & 106 Madison-st.

BOYS,
YOUR LAST CHANCE
TO GET A
Waterbury Watch
FREE.

The big contract with the Waterbury Company, our last purchase, nearly exhausted. No more watches after this lot is gone.

Our Overcoat trade—Men's, Boys', Children's, and Young Men's—has been immense, and that without any cold weather. We should be surprised only our faith that giving the best for the least money would be appreciated prepared us for just such a business as we have had. It's a big one though, and, like Chicago, is growing.

W. H. Furlong, our Manager, has just returned from a flying visit to our factory, selecting Overcoats, Suits, Pantaloons for Thanksgiving and the Holiday trade. Stock is fresh again. Excellent opportunity to select from entirely new patterns.

The race is to the swift. Be on time and get a Nickel-Silver Stem-winding Waterbury Watch, correct and durable timekeeper, with every purchase of $12 and upwards.

Putnam Clothing House,
131 & 133 Clark and 117 Madison-st.
MINER, BEAL & CO.,
Proprietors, Manufacturers, Jobbers, and Retailers.
W. H. FURLONG, - - - Manager.

Oysters.

City dealers will bear in mind that they can be supplied AT OUR STORE from 10 to 15c per gallon and 5c per can CHEAPER than they can buy from ANY PEDDLER WAGON, and goods guaranteed far superior, as they will get SOLID measure and goods that ARE NOT SOAKED and WATERED.

J. S. FARREN & CO.,
42 FRANKLIN-ST.
M. E. LUDINGTON & CO., Managers.

LOST,

Yesterday afternoon, at or near Mandel Bros'. Dry Goods Store, a small blue enameled Lady's Gold Watch, with cluster of Diamonds on it; open faced. Has monogram "S. E. W." on inside of case at back. A large reward will be paid for its prompt return to
J. IRVING PEARCE, JR.,
Manager Sherman House.

SEA SHORE, A VALUABLE ISLAND,

For sale, near Newport, R. I., containing about one thousand acres, connected with the main land by a causeway. About one-half is heavily wooded; hard sand beaches; best fishing on the Atlantic coast; would make a fine game-preserve or gentleman's summer estate. A rare chance for club men or for speculators to buy, divide into lots, and sell. For maps and particulars apply to
HORACE S. CROWELL, 27 State-st., Boston.

Dr. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West
Eyes sent by Express. Office 126 State-st., Chicago, Ill

THE CATTLEMEN.

Beginning of Their Session at the Village of St. Louis Yesterday Morning.

They Are Welcomed by Mayor Francis and the President Makes a Speech.

Who Are Present—The Humane Association's Memorial—A Talk with Ex-Gov. Routt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The second National Convention of Cattlemen convened in the Music-Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. There was considerable disappointment over the conduct of the Wyoming associations, which only sent five delegates, though last year they were represented by 100 men. All the other States and Territories had large representations. A speech of welcome was made by ex-Mayor Francis, to which Gen. J. S. Brisbin, First Vice-President, responded.

President R. D. Hunter then delivered his address. It opened with some glowing language relative to the occasion, which was one of great importance to the Nation. He hoped that the harmonious spirit which characterized the first meeting would prevail in this. He gave statistics on the annual consumption of beef in the United States, which was about 6,000,000 cattle. This cost the consumers about $500,000,000 annually. He thought every possible measure should be urged to prevent the devastation of herds by disease, and active competition in the improvement of beef should be promoted. The subject of exorbitant rates of transportation charged shippers of live stock should have the undivided attention of a special committee. Relative to branding the President said:

> Alleged unnecessary and careless branding of range cattle has afforded serious comment among our hide and leather dealers, and we are told that hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually lost to the cattle industry of the West by too indiscriminate and useless burning of hides in placing numerous or large brands upon the plains cattle. The American spirit of progress and improvement, coupled with profitable results, should prompt us to coöperate with those most interested in offering every possible inducement for the discovery of some mechanical appliance which will supplant the prevailing method of distinguishing the cattle of different herds. I am told that something of this kind will be on exhibition during the week, and I bespeak for it and the subject in general your profound consideration.

The next most important subject was that of legislation:

> The laws by which the industry is governed should be dictated by men who are familiar with the practical requirements of those engaged in it, and should be so framed as to not conflict with a harmonious and profitable conduct of local and inter-State commerce. The local disturbances surrounding the movements of cattle during the last year from one district to another would have been obviated by the prompt administration of general or special laws, and the subject has grown so serious in character that National regulation is absolutely necessary to the best interests of the districts affected. It therefore devolves upon us to select such representatives as will energetically and faithfully coöperate with us in securing the passage of proper State and National laws for the protection and promotion of our industry.

Relative to the two National associations, Col. Hunter submitted a correspondence between himself and the Hon. Dewitt Smith, President of the National Cattle-Growers' Association of America, looking towards an amalgamation of the two associations, and a letter also to James M. Carey, President of the Wyoming Stock-Growers' Association. Col. Hunter asked both associations to send a committee to this convention, with the purpose of forming one, and only one, National Association of Cattle-Growers. Dewitt Smith wrote that he would submit the matter to his association and Mr. Carey that it would be impossible for him to attend the convention. Later Mr. Smith wrote that his association had appointed a committee to confer with a like committee of the St. Louis association looking towards the consolidation of the cattle-growers' associations of the United States into one National association, and that W. R. B. Harrison of Helena, Mont., was Chairman of the committee. In concluding Col. Hunter said: "Let wisdom, peace, good-will, and harmony prevail."

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Prof. E. H. Moore of Colorado read an able paper on "The Cattle Industry of the United States," highly descriptive and abounding with statistics of all lands. Strong grounds were taken in favor of National quarantine laws, the point being warmly acknowledged. Touching the subject of the illegal fencing of public lands the speaker said: "This is as much condemned by range men as it would be by Connecticut farmers. We only want what the law gives us—the right to occupy these lands until the settler comes. As we can come from our ranches to convention in palace-cars it is plain to be seen that the days of the ranges are numbered. As the Indian gave way to the pioneer, so must the cowboy go before the settler, and the rancher take the place of the ranger, until the 8,000,000 acres now roamed by cattle shall teem with villages and model farms for the cultivation of refined cattle, cared for, not by cowboys with revolvers, but by cowboys with brains."

The Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee on Credentials and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Resolutions: Gen. Curtis, New York; B. B. Groom, Kentucky; H. C. Hooker, Arizona; Taft, Ohio; John W. Simpson, Texas; T. F. Houston, Missouri; John Stoller, Kansas; Elmer Washburn, Illinois; Joseph Jennings, Utah; William L. Rynerson, New Mexico; H. M. Mundy, Republic of Mexico; Joseph Van Meter, Virginia; James M. Ballentine, Idaho; J. Jackson, Wyoming; and A. C. Cleveland, Nevada.

There was a little breeze over a motion to increase the committee to sixteen in order to give the Indian Territory representation, Gen. Pleasant Porter being suggested as a representative of that Territory. This led to an effort to enlarge the committee to one from each State and Territory, which was defeated, and then Gen. Porter was added to the committee.

The Executive Committee of the association made a report of their efforts toward perfecting the National organization during the year, accompanying it with divers recommendations. The report says that since its organization one year ago the association has grown rapidly, its members now numbering nearly 1,000, with thirty local associations, forty-one State and Territorial Vice-Presidents, and 480 members of State and Territorial Executive Committees, making a total of 1,552 active, interested, bona fide representatives, with a further representation of 45,000,000 cattle, 10,000,000 horses, and $2,000,000,000 capital. The National Cattle & Horse Growers' Association, as recognized, is the most powerful, wealthy, and influential organization of the kind in the world. The report warmly recommends the establishment of a National Bureau of Animal Industry and its connection with the Agricultural Department, and says that the bureau is right in some things and wrong in others cannot be denied, but, declining to take issue on either side, begs to suggest that the province of this association lies in a moderate, conservative and united effort to cultivate a proper recognition and encouragement of the things that are right in the policy of the bureau and correct as far as possible a wrong administration of its affairs. A united and immediate appeal to the National Government is recommended for the enactment of such laws as will enable the cattlemen to prevent the introduction of disease, and to quickly and effectively eradicate it should it develop. The report suggests an enlargement of the powers of the Board of Animal Industry, even to the point of empowering its agents to buy and destroy infected cattle, and not confine its efforts simply to quarantine.

The Committee on Credentials reported 888 delegates entitled to seats, among whom are forty-one local associations each entitled to three votes. The Chair announced as the committee to meet with the rival associations and to endeavor to form a coalition: John L. Routt of Colorado; M. M. Dunham, Illinois; ex-Senator Dorsey, New Mexico; John M. Simpson, Texas; N. H. A. Mason, Nevada. To this R. D. Hunter, President of the association, was added.

RELATING EXCLUSIVELY TO DISEASES.

Among other matters in the report of the Executive Committee was the following:

> The time has come for a united appeal to the National Government for the enactment of such laws as will enable us to prevent the introduction of disease and to quickly and effectually eradicate it should it develop. Is the National Cattle and Horse-Growers' Association of the United States prepared to join hands with the local interests by supplying the medium through which this greatly-needed result may be consummated? Your Executive Committee thinks it is, and recommends that this meeting select and properly authorize a special committee for that purpose. During the last year it was currently reported and generally believed that contagious pleuro-pneumonia had developed among the cattle of several States. So great was the consternation created by the rumors of disease among cattle that each State and Territory having legislative authority to do so at once adopted the most stringent regulations against the States affected. That the indiscriminate and severe measures resorted to worked almost incalculable loss, not only to individuals, but to entire States as well, goes without saying, and that this serious occurrence was caused by the absence of proper National and State laws governing such cases is not for one moment doubted. The Government should assume all the responsibilities of a State in such a calamity, and the power and authority of the Bureau of Animal Industry should be so extended as to enable its agents to cope with any emergency which might arise from the absence of proper local or State regulations. With such an emergency-regulation in its Bureau of Animal Industry the Department of Agriculture might have saved thousands of dollars to the States afflicted and avoided the wide-spread consternation, stagnation of business, and the general damaging effect upon this branch of industry by immediately exercising its authority in destroying animals and property affected or exposed, paying for the same, and removing in the shortest possible time every vestige of the disease and lifting the embargo which its presence inflicts upon inter-State commerce.

THE HUMANE ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

The following memorial was submitted to the convention today by Messrs. H. B. Pettes, J. C. Richardson, and Dr Fulton:

> The American Humane Association, an association composed of regularly-appointed representatives from the different humane societies of the United States, now assembled at St. Louis, hereby does most respectfully but earnestly memorialize the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association on the subject matter following—to wit:
>
> WHEREAS, The present method of branding cattle and horses as pursued upon the ranges of the United States is excessively cruel as well as damaging to business; and,
>
> WHEREAS, The matter of branding, as now done, is too often left to the discretion or the indiscretion of the cowboys both as to the size of the brands and as to the depth of the branding; and
>
> WHEREAS, The injury to the hides from the needless size and overdeep nature has become notorious in its depreciation of value of Western hides; and
>
> WHEREAS, A vast and hideous cruelty is inflicted on the animals themselves, which in a great measure might be obviated. Your honorable body is asked to take this matter into your consideration and to do whatever can be done to lessen the evils incident to branding, and the individuals of which your honorable body is composed are asked to give such personal oversight of branding upon our ranges as shall reduce the size and depth of brands to the smallest necessary dimensions and to prevent the wanton multiplication of burns to the end that the hides may be kept in marketable condition and the animals saved from cruelty as revolting as it is needless.

Debate on the subject was cut short and it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

A TALK WITH EX-GOV. ROUTT.

Ex-Gov. J. L. Routt said tonight to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "I have conversed with many of the delegates, and find they all indorse the proposition to consolidate the two cattle organizations. The Conference Committee from the Chicago Convention has been cordially received, and I think the matter will be amicably arranged. We want a National Association that will include all the others."

"Do you place any credence in the rumors that the Southwestern delegations intend to withdraw from the National Association?"

"No, I do not. I have too much confidence in the sense of the cattlemen of the Southwest to believe any such rumor. I have heard it, of course; but the only important matter between the Northwest and the Southwest is the subject of a National trail. Unless the Government stepped in and passed quarantine laws and created quarantine stations, the opening of such a trail would cause a wide spread of infectious diseases."

"What is the scope of the proposed organization of rangemen?"

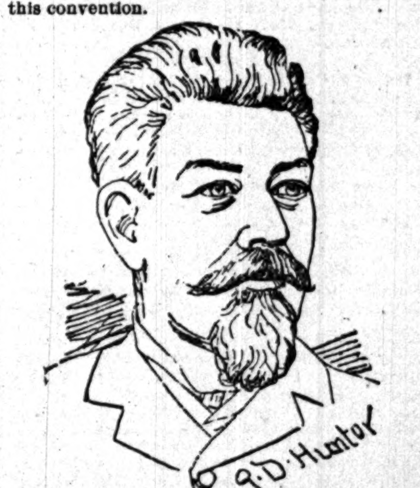
"It is intended to be only local in its effect, and will not affect the National Association. The rangemen desire to settle their differences in their own way, and when they are allowed to do this there is no trouble. We never have a bit of trouble out in Colorado. The Rangemen's Association is intended to be organized the same as any State or Territorial Cattle Association, and bear exactly the same relations to the National Association."

"What steps are proposed to kill off pleuro-pneumonia?"

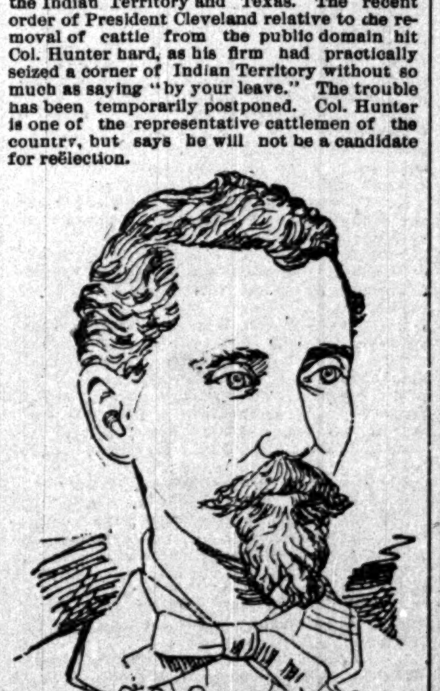
"That is the great question of the hour. Most of the cattlemen believe that the Government ought to take the matter in hand and stamp out the disease at any cost. The first thing to be done is to establish quarantine stations and to check at once the spread of the disease in localities where it is reported. I think the subject will be brought before the next Congress."

THOSE WHO ARE PRESENT.

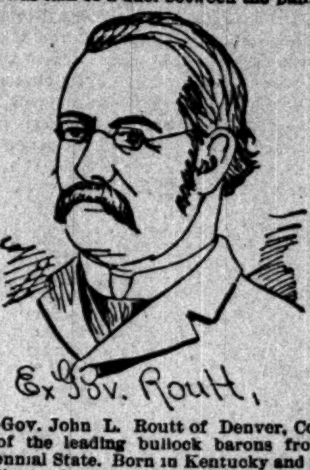
There are some very able men present at this convention.



Col. R. D. Hunter, the President of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, is a St. Louisan and a member of the firm of Hunter & Evans, who do a gigantic business in the Indian Territory and Texas. The recent order of President Cleveland relative to the removal of cattle from the public domain hit Col. Hunter hard, as his firm had practically seized a corner of Indian Territory without so much as saying "by your leave." The trouble has been temporarily postponed. Col. Hunter is one of the representative cattlemen of the country, but says he will not be a candidate for reëlection.

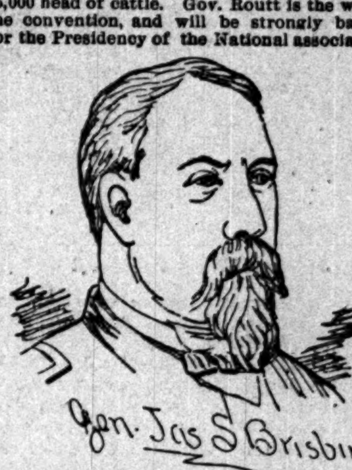


Maj. C. C. Rainwater is a prominent St. Louis business-man and the most active spirit in the convention. He was Temporary Chairman of last year's convention, and was at the head of the citizens' committee who had charge of the delegates. He occupies the same position again this year, and is putting forth every effort to make the grand cattlemen's ball a memorable event. Maj. Rainwater will be remembered as the gentleman who denounced Gov. Marmaduke several months ago, when there was talk of a duel between the pair.



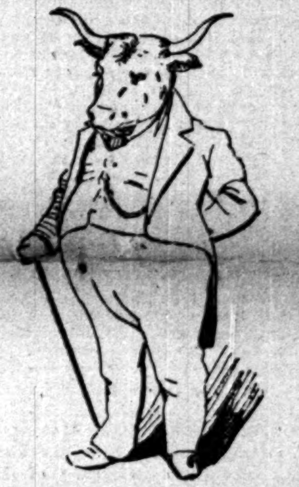
Ex Gov. Routt.

Ex-Gov. John L. Routt of Denver, Colo., is one of the leading bullock barons from the Centennial State. Born in Kentucky and raised in Illinois, he fought through the War as a Colonel of volunteers. He was appointed Second Assistant Postmaster-General during Grant's second term, and in 1875 was appointed Territorial Governor of Colorado. After the admission of Colorado he was elected Governor for two years, and upon retiring devoted his whole time to his cattle interests. He has a partner in J. L. Brush, and the firm owns 35,000 head of cattle. Gov. Routt is the wit of the convention, and will be strongly backed for the Presidency of the National association.



Gen. James S. Brisbin of the Second U. S. Cavalry, is delegate-at-large from Nebraska. Gen. Brisbin is one of the most striking figures in the convention, and is full of information about the cattle interests. He has made a study of the clashing issues, and will lay before the convention plans to consolidate the Chicago and St. Louis organizations. He believes the Government should stamp out infectious diseases, and the public lands should be leased for a short term of years to the cattlemen and then regraded. Gen. Brisbin is largely interested in several of the Idaho ranges, and has more progressive ideas than any man in the convention.

THE CHICAGO DELEGATE.



Quite a large number of delegates to the Chicago convention arrived yesterday and today. They came by invitation, and will confer with the committees of the convention on the proposition to consolidate the two organizations. These gentlemen are anxious to further the interests of the cattle business, but will allow no infringement on their rights.

CATTLEMEN GENERALLY OBEDIENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Advices have been received at the Interior Department to the effect that the cattlemen in the Western Territories are generally observing the proclamation issued by President Cleveland last August directing the removal of fences inclosing public lands. In Wyoming, however, the owner of a cattle ranch has not only refused to remove the fences already constructed but has begun to extend them, and in this case the Attorney-General has been requested to bring suit to compel the observance of the law. A point has been raised as to whether cattlemen may fence in their land when the tracts belong to them but surround areas of public lands, and this point has been decided in the negative, the department holding that access to the public lands must not be restricted.

THE HEIRS COME IN NOW.

MINNEAPOLIS TO BE REGALED WITH A SUIT WHERE $800,000 WORTH OF LAND IS IN QUESTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The title to a large tract of land in this city known as Silver Lake and Oakland additions, and comprising about 600 lots, threatens to be called into question. The land was originally patented to George Easterbrook, who conveyed it to Alexander Moore, who, in 1855, mortgaged it to Joseph Hall of Rochester, N. Y., for $277. In 1856 Alexander Moore conveyed this land by a deed of full conveyance to Jacob B. Bausman and Zenas E. Britton for $4,200, the deed stating that the land was free from incumbrances except the mortgage. The property was afterward bought under Sheriff's sale for $590 by R. J. B. Galusha. It is now claimed that the mortgage had been paid, and the heirs are preparing to bring action to recover the property, that is today estimated worth $300,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A suit involving the ownership of coal-lands valued at over $1,000,000 was begun in the Common Pleas Court here today. It is the celebrated case of Derringer vs. C. S. Cox. It has been before the courts twice before, and verdicts rendered each time in favor of the plaintiff, but reversed each time by the Supreme Court. This will be the final trial. In 1793, when the lands were valueless, they were owned by the Coxes, and in 1820 sold for taxes. The Derringers were the purchasers. In 1834, the Coxes claim, the Derringers defaulted in the payment of taxes, and the lands again came in possession of the Coxes. The Derringers deny this and claim all taxes were paid. Everything depends on old documents, many of which are lost. Able counsel are employed on both sides. Ex-President Gowen of the Reading Railroad is counsel for the Coxes.

THE BRAZILIAN FORGER PLEADS GUILTY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—Lucius A. White, who was arrested here about two months ago, charged with the forgery of Brazilian securities, was tried in the United States District Court this morning on three indictments. By agreement between the attorneys on both sides White entered a plea of guilty, subject to the decision of the point as to the constitutionality of the law under which the indictments of forgery of foreign securities was framed, the point to be raised by notice in arrest of judgment at a subsequent sitting of the court.

WHAT HE FOUND.

A boy who bought a quart of New Orleans molasses at a Cincinnati grocery the other day found a diamond ring worth $200 in the stuff.

KLEHM NOMINATED.

The Republican Caucus of the County Board Agrees to Make Him Chairman.

All the Republicans Being Present They Will Vote for the Caucus Nominee in December.

The Slate for Committee Chairmanships in Part—McCarthy for Hospitals and Wren for Charities.

The caucus of the Republican members of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Rooms of the Irish-American Republican Club, on Washington street, near Fifth avenue. There were present Commissioners Klehm, Lynn, MacDonald, J. J. McCarthy, McClaughrey, and Wren, and Commissioners-elect Oliver and Hemmelgarn. Wren was called to the chair, and the first matter that came up for disposal was the Chairmanship of the board. Somewhat to the astonishment of the majority of the crowd Commissioner Wren announced that he was for Klehm for Chairman, and immediately McClaughrey and Commissioner-elect Hemmelgarn gave expression to the same preference. MacDonald followed with a vote for Klehm also, which was somewhat of a surprise party to Lynn, who declared that MacDonald had promised faithfully to vote for him (Lynn). J. J. McCarthy voted for Lynn, as also did Oliver. Lynn voted for Wren and so did Klehm. This left Klehm four votes, which was half the caucus, and when a second ballot was called J. J. McCarthy and Lynn refused to vote, and Oliver voted for Klehm. This gave Klehm the majority vote, and he was declared the nominee for the Chairmanship. Then came the matter of dealing out the Chairmanships of the various committees. Mr. Klehm had fixed Mr. Hemmelgarn by promise the Chairmanship of the Hospital Committee, but a concession had to be made to "Buck" McCarthy, who wasn't altogether delighted with Klehm's elevation, and when he was asked what he wanted he promptly answered the Hospital. Klehm suggested that he thought Hemmelgarn would be a better man for the position on account of his knowledge and experience in buying poultry and such things. McCarthy replied that he didn't give a blank about Mr. Hemmelgarn's fitness for the place, but that he (McCarthy) insisted upon having it. Klehm was too well acquainted with "Buck's" fighting propensities to enter into further argument with him, and he was accordingly "chalked" for the Hospital. The Chairmen of the various committees were appointed as follows: Finance, Fortune; Charities, Wren; City Relations, Oliver; Hospital, J. J. McCarthy; Court-House and Records, Lynn; Jail and Criminal Court, MacDonald; Public Service, Hemmelgarn; Printing, McClaughrey; Towns and Town Accounts, Casselman; Roads and Bridges, Hannigan; Judiciary, Van Pelt; Equalization of Taxes and Juries, Nieson; Public Buildings, Geils; Education, Leyden. After making up this slate the members present pledged themselves to elect Mr. Klehm Chairman of the board at its first meeting in December. Next Monday another meeting will be held for the purpose of filling out the committees. Mr. Lynn did not hide his chagrin at being so quickly knocked out of his aspirations for the Chairmanship, but he said, by way of compliment to Klehm: "I am honored by being defeated by the ablest and most honorable Republican in the board."

There were complaints after the adjournment that J. J. McCarthy, the Commissioner from the Town of Lake, did not show a very docile spirit. Mr. McCarthy stated Sunday morning that he would "go into the Republican caucus and abide by the action of the caucus." Mr. McCarthy will abide by his word. There is a suspicion that a deal has been fixed up with the Democrats to put Lynn in the chair as a means of continuing the Van Pelt gang rule in the board. This suspicion is given color from the fact that after the result of the caucus had leaked out Van Pelt was running around offering to bet $50 to $1 that Lynn would be the next Chairman of the board, the decision of the Republican caucus to the contrary notwithstanding. One thing is certain—the Republicans had better keep their eyes open to the tricks of their wily Democratic colleagues. MacDonald declares that he never promised to vote for Lynn for Chairman, and that he never made Klehm any promises in that direction.

"The Republican members," said Commissioner Wren yesterday, "have a majority in the board. They will be held responsible for the county administration during the coming year because they have a majority. Let them take the responsibility of their position."

Commissioner MacDonald said again last night: "I positively deny that I at any time pledged myself to vote for Lynn, Klehm, or any one else. All that I desired was that the board should be controlled by the Republicans, and when I made up my mind to vote I cast it for a man who, I think, will carry out the principles, first, of the people of Cook County, and after that the desires of the party that elected him to office; and I think Klehm is the man that will do that."

When the caucus assembled Commissioner Wren was called to the chair, and Commissioner MacDonald moved, to begin with, that, whoever the nominee should be, the Commissioners pledge themselves to support him. "Buck" McCarthy looked with suspicion on this move, and said that such a motion would not be made in advance unless a job had been "cooked up." A wrangle ensued here in which "Buck" and Lynn declared their suspicions, and for the sake of harmony and to dissuade the suspicion Commissioner MacDonald said he would withdraw the obnoxious motion. When the result of the informal ballot was announced, in which Klehm got four votes, and Lynn saw he had no chance of winning, he attempted to break up the caucus by moving an adjournment, as he had important business to look after. MacDonald wouldn't have it that way, however, and moved to table the motion. Lynn and "Buck" McCarthy were voted down, and the former had to sit through the proceedings and witness Klehm get there. When MacDonald moved that the man receiving the highest number of votes be declared the nominee Lynn made another motion to adjourn, and was again defeated, for Klehm was finally declared the nominee by all present.

WAS IT FOUL PLAY?

THE BODY OF A MAN FOUND FLOATING ON A CAKE OF ICE IN THE MISSOURI RIVER.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Yesterday on a piece of floating Missouri River ice was found the body of a man, and beside him was a note purporting to be from his wife, in London, England, and which read:

> MY DEAR HUSBAND: You must hurry home if you expect to find your little Nellie alive. I am doing all in my power to save her, but she is very low. Hoping you will return soon, I remain, with love, your own MARY.

This note was addressed to Capt. John Bannock, Fort Assinaboine, Mont., but from its brevity in tone and the distance it must have come if written in England the belief here is that the man met with foul play and his destroyers took this means of keeping the public off their trail. An officer from Fort Assinaboine states that he knows of no such man ever having been at the fort. The body was found by settlers fifty miles north of this city, and was interred on one of their claims to await information and instructions.

TESTING PROHIBITION.

A Case Brought from Iowa Before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Col. Morrison Says There Is No Doubt the House Rules Will Be Radically Changed.

The President Appoints a Chief-Justice for Dakota and a District-Attorney for Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The first of several cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the constitutionality of several features of prohibition laws, has just been submitted. It is the case of George A. and Fred W. Bowman, plaintiffs in error, against The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Plaintiffs offered to defendant at Chicago to ship 1,000 kegs of beer to themselves at Marshalltown, Ia., but defendant refused to carry this freight because plaintiffs had no permit to sell beer for mechanical, medicinal, culinary, or sacramental purposes from the Auditor of the county in which Marshalltown is situated, as provided by the Iowa statute. That law furthermore makes it a penal offense for any common carrier to transport liquors in the State except a permit for their sale has been granted. Plaintiffs claim that part of the law to be unconstitutional. They say it involves a restriction of inter-State commerce, which, by the Constitution, is under the sole control of Congress. The lawmakers of Iowa claimed the right to exclude from the State all nuisances, and declared spirituous liquors intended to be used as a beverage a nuisance. Plaintiffs claim, however, that such liquors are not declared to be a nuisance per se, as they may be sold and used for certain purposes enumerated above. A distinction of that kind, they claim, shows the article not to be a nuisance, and its exclusion from the State is an attempt to regulate commerce between the States. Plaintiffs furthermore point to that part of the Iowa law permitting the bringing into the State of all spirituous liquors imported from foreign countries. This exception was made in obeyance to the Federal laws. They claim that as was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of railroad company against Husen (95 U. S., 469), "the State can no more prohibit or regulate that [commerce] which is inter-State than it can that which is with foreign nations." Consequently plaintiffs say, as foreign liquor is not a nuisance that can be excluded from a State, domestic liquors of another State cannot be such a nuisance either. Bowman, in the court below, brought action for $10,000 damages on the above claims. Judge Blodgett held the law constitutional and Bowman appealed.

CHANGING THE HOUSE RULES.

Congressman Morrison says that, while the nature of the proposed amendments to the House rules has not been determined, there is no doubt that some important changes will be made. The disposition of a majority of the members seems to be to distribute the work of the Appropriations Committee so that the appropriation bills will receive more mature and intelligent consideration. The present rules are defective and cumbersome; a rule which would enable the House at any time to call before it a special order would result in endless confusion. Col. Morrison says that he has given less attention to new rules lately than he did when the subject was formerly before the House. At that time he favored the essential changes proposed.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President today made the following appointments:

Newton S. Barnes to be Postmaster at Fairmont, W. Va., vice Thomas Read, commission expired.

William A. Beach of New York to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of New York.

Bartlett Tripp of Yankton, Dak., to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota.

George W. Miller of Washington, Pa., to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Elijah Gates of St. Joseph, Mo., to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Missouri.

George N. Baxter of Faribault, Minn., to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota.

Benjamin F. Ledbetter of Summerfield, La., to be Surveyor-General of Louisiana.

Thomas J. Butler of Ringgold, La., to be Register of the Land-Office at New Orleans.

Andrew H. Ward to be Special Examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

The Postmaster-General today appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

Dakota—Edgerton, Charles W. Pratt; Galena, John B. Sheahan.

Illinois—Beason, John H. Gilthorp; Coatsburg, George P. Hermann; Commercial Point, James H. Mulcahy; Eden, Samuel E. Parr; Elco, Albert P. Green; Florence Station, John Burkhart; Gilson, Benjamin Hill; Glenwood, George H. Pain; Golden, F. M. Huff; Humboldt Park, William J. O'Brien; La Prairie, Edward J. Drake; Libertyville, George Schauck; Lorain, Richard M. Reece; Mendon, John R. Crittenden; Midland City, William C. Harker; Milledgeville, J. Edward Walters; Nora, A. E. Risker; Parnell, George E. Nicholls; Potomac, J. B. Payne; Walnut Prairie, Jefferson Cline; Winfield, Matthias Bill.

Indiana—Arbe, James M. Lewis; Desko, Reuben Bowman; Monon, John M. Winkley; Monument City, John Ammerman; New Point, John M. Hogen; Red Ridge, Anson C. Hawley; Rural, William R. Tisor; Spartanburg, Jeremiah Horn.

Iowa—Alta, C. E. Cameron; Cleves, George Blecker; Conesville, Richard R. Wolford; Delaware, Clara Hetner; Dexter, J. L. Meeks; Guernsey, Miss Maggie McBurney; Guss, Mrs. Margaret Rush; Hudson, Samuel L. Wilson; Maple River, John Geise; Swan Creek, Ned Mulroney; Templeton, Peter New; Ute, Emmett G. Dorothy.

Kansas—Attica, J. R. Burbridge; Avon, William R. Ranny; Crisfield, George T. Wilson; Cuyler, J. E. Dixon; Decatur, John R. Kelso; Fairland, John G. Dick; Greenvale, J. Crabtree; Lamar, E. Wines; Lehigh, Otto Grothe; Longton, J. T. Newton; Monument, John B. Ennis; Oak Valley, George R. Satter; Pauline, H. L. Atherton; Roscoe, L. H. Troutman; Rutland, Thomas S. Bonwell; Seapo, David Lawrence; Sulphur Springs, Hiram H. Fraser; Udell, Enos M. Buffington.

Kentucky—Horse Cave, Mrs. Eliza P. Miller; Flat Lick, Levi Hoskins; Roseno, James W. Taylor.

THE REIMPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report upon the reimportation of spirits, says:

In the light of past experience it is deemed safe to predict that the bulk of the Bourbon whisky and rye whisky shipped to Bermuda, Bremen, and Hamburg will be eventually returned to the United States, but it will not be returned by the parties who gave the transportation bond upon which the spirits were withdrawn from the distillery warehouse; and even if it were so returned by them it is difficult to say that such was their intention when they gave the notice and bond. No doubt the exporters would be glad to find a market for their products abroad and so be relieved of the expense of the return voyage. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the law accords the privilege of exportation free of tax to holders of all kinds of spirits in distillery warehouses alike, he has not felt warranted in interfering with exportations to the ports named, nor in discriminating against these kinds of spirits and in favor of alcohol, rum, or other kinds of spirits which, when once shipped abroad, are not often returned. It is hardly to be supposed that a distiller would produce spirits if he knew that the spirits would not be purchased until they had lain in a bonded warehouse in Bremen one or more years. It is evident that the distillers are unable to determine beforehand the quantity of spirits they will be able to dispose of within three years. Under this view it would be better for the distiller, if there is to be any limitation of the bonded period, to restore the time given in the warehousing bond from three years to one year, as provided in the act of July 20, 1868. He is of the opinion that a better plan would be to allow spirits to remain in distillery warehouses an indefinit time, subject to peremptory withdrawals in case of excessive losses, provided the United States is reimbursed for the additional expense incident to such storage. Any law, therefore, which fixes the date of the payment of the tax before the actual demand for consumption is a disturbing element in the business of the producer more or less severe, as the business of the distiller varies more or less from the artificial standard set up by the law.

THE APPRAISEMENT OF CIGAR-BOXES.

The attention of the internal revenue officials was called today to the fact that the cigar importers of Chicago intend to protest against the assessment of duty upon the value of boxes in which cigars are imported. The department is also informed of suits brought to recover duties collected since the new Tariff law went into effect. The claim of the importers is that under the new law boxes and coverings of all kinds are exempted from duty. The construction which the department puts upon the law is that coverings placed upon goods for protection in transit are not dutiable, while those in which the goods are purchased at the place of production, or which are used for other purposes than transportation, are part of the invoice and are dutiable. The department officers say that appeals to the department are useless, as the subject has been thoroughly considered, and appraisers will continue to appraise cigar-boxes as well as cigars.

OPPOSED TO ULTRAMONTANISM.

AN ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. KING BEFORE THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—An address on "Some Ultramontane Movements and Their Purposes" was delivered today at the regular meeting of the Evangelical Alliance by the Rev. Dr. J. L. King of New York, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, who said: "Ultramontanism is trying to obtain control of such of the American institutions as are now unsectarian, and it is constantly demanding more; there is no compromise with Rome when the fight comes; in the words of Gen. Grant, it will be between patriotism and intelligence on one side and superstition, and ambition, and ignorance on the other." Dr. King instanced the efforts of Father Scully in Cambridge and of an Archbishop in Kentucky in 1880 to compel Catholic children to attend only Catholic schools, and claimed that Mgr. Capel's utterances would intimate that such a decree might come at any time even from the Pope himself. "But their efforts to obtain legislation which will still further abridge the civil and religious liberties of Americans have awakened many American Catholics to their enormity, and they have not hesitated to rejoice at their defeat. The plan of establishing in America, under the liberty of our republican government, an ecclesiastical despotism is put in the hands of the Jesuits; it is an end—and the control of the schools is a means to that end—by which the children are to be brought up as subjects of the Pope—docile subjects, in whose hands hereafter the ballot is to be the weapon by which the subjugation of the country is to be accomplished. It is only by vigilance that we are to save our institutions in their integrity, because, although it may be a long time, perhaps never, before the Papal power will hold an actual majority of the voters, they are dangerously near now to holding the balance of power. I can conceive that never in this country, with the power distributed as it is, will such an amendment be needed to the National Constitution, but see to it that in the State Constitutions there is speedily placed an amendment forbidding forever the appropriation of a single dollar to sectarian purposes. I may be an alarmist," said Dr. King; "it may be so. If it is, God multiply the number."

JULIA SMITH PARKER

NOW ON HER DEATH-BED—A WOMAN WHO WOULD NOT PAY TAXES BECAUSE SHE COULDN'T VOTE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Julia Smith Parker, one of the famous Smith sisters of Alderney-cow notoriety, is on her death-bed. She was brought into prominence eight or nine years ago, when she and her sister Abbey refused to pay taxes in the Town of Glastonbury because they were not allowed to vote. The town authorities seized a couple of fine Alderney cows and sold them at auction. The sisters were the successful bidders, and thus paid their taxes with additional costs. This was repeated for a number of years, until "Abbey Smith's cows" became known all over New England. A curious fact in connection with this Smith family is the regularity of dates of death—once in seven years—and 1885 is the year to claim this last survivor, who is now suffering from a broken hip, caused by a fall a few days ago. Seven years ago her sister Abbey died, and at intervals of seven years each of three brothers and sisters and her mother died, while fourteen years elapsed between the deaths of her father and mother. Mrs. Parker is nearly 94 years old, and up to the time of the accident was able to visit this city occasionally. Her husband is nearly as old, and the antiquated couple always attracted attention as they drove to town in their farm-wagon. The story of their marriage is interesting. Mr. Parker visited Glastonbury soon after Abbey's death and became acquainted with Julia. He almost immediately proposed and was accepted by the lone sister. Both were over 80 years of age. The wedding ceremonies were attended by the entire populace of Glastonbury, and great surprise was expressed that Julia Smith should marry after living single nearly fourscore years and ten. Mrs. Parker's death is only a question of time, as her surgeon was unable to set the bones or remedy the injury other than make her as comfortable as possible.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE BURKE-CLEARY MATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 23.—The glove contest between Jack Burke of London, champion middle weight of England, who stood before John L. Sullivan for six rounds in Chicago some months ago, and Mike Cleary of Pittsburg, champion middle weight of America, came off this evening in the pavillion. The match was eight rounds, Queensberry rules, the winner to take two-thirds and the loser one-third of the gate receipts.

Time was called at 10:23. Burke got in two blows on Cleary, who retaliated in the stomach. In the second round both men received heavy blows in the face; the third was closed by Cleary getting in his right heavily on Burke's ear. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth rounds no work was done, both men being blown; in the seventh heavy blows were exchanged. In the last round, after sharp fighting, Burke received a teriffic gash over the right eye, and when time was called the referee refused to give the fight to either. The crowd being demonstrative another round was allowed, but after sharp fighting the round closed with no result. The referee decided it a draw, the police refusing to permit another round. Burke's sparring was admired, but opinions differ as to the merits of the two men.

THE LEAGUE'S NEW AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Sub-Committee of the Base-Ball Arbitration Committee, which was appointed to draft a new agreement which would give the minor base-ball associations protection under the National agreement, have finished their work, and a set of rules has been submitted to the league which will be satisfactory to all concerned. The agreement sets forth that no player under contract with one association can engage to play with another, and that the Secretary of each association will send to the Secretaries of the other associations from time to time a list of the players that have been blacklisted, suspended, or expelled. Disputes between associations will be decided by the Arbitration Committee.

WINNINGS OF HORSE-OWNERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—In estimating the winnings of horse-owners on the turf it is rather hard to get down to a precise figure. By reason of payments of forfeits, and half-forfeits, and entry-fees, the selling of horses out of the stable, dissolutions of partnership, etc., a fair approximate estimate is the best that can be expected. The *Turf, Field and Farm* of this week places the Santa Anita stable after the Dwyers, with about $5,000 over Morris & Patton, and the figures in Goodwin's make a similar showing. The Santa Anita is credited with $51,648; Morris & Patton come next with over $46,000, and then comes Milton Young's stable with over $42,000.

MAYBE HE IS A LIAR.

A YOUNG MAN IN PHILADELPHIA SAYS HE SHOT A STREET-CAR CONDUCTOR IN CHICAGO—NO RECORD HERE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—About 10 o'clock this morning a well-dressed, respectable-looking young man under the influence of liquor entered the Fourth Police District Station-House on Fifth street, above Race, and, approaching the House Sergeant's desk, remarked: "I am a murderer."

"A what?" asked the astonished official.

"A murderer. I killed a man two years ago in Chicago."

"What is your name?"

"John Jones."

He was taken into Lieut. Shields' room, where he repeated his story. He said that while in Chicago two years ago he became involved in a quarrel with a man named Edward Davis, who was employed as a conductor on one of the railway lines of that city, and that he shot and killed him. He succeeded in making his escape at the time and came East, but his conscience has troubled him so much that he concluded to surrender himself. He was very anxious to be taken at once to Chicago to answer for his crime. He was locked up in a cell, where he was found a few minutes later sleeping soundly. The Chief of Police at noon telegraphed to the authorities of Chicago to ascertain whether such a murder was committed, and if a man named John Jones was wanted for the crime. Tonight a dispatch was received from the Chief of Police of Chicago saying that they have no record of the murder.

THE COUNTY INSANE.

A Good Deal of Testimony in Defense of the Asylum Management.

The Clothing of the Inmates Said to Have Been All Cotton—Few if Any Undergarments.

How Grand Jurors "Investigate"—Dr. Spray Tells What He Knows About the Institution.

President Grimshaw and his associates, Dr. Corbus, Judge Gould, Secretary Wines, and Mr. Truesdell, found a larger audience at the investigation into the administration of the County Insane Asylum at Jefferson yesterday than any previous day.

Mrs. Philipina Welker was recalled and testified that she saw Dr. Kiernan every day during July and August, 1884, and knew that he was ill part of the time, but never saw him intoxicated. She had not seen any abuse perpetrated under Kiernan, but she had under Dr. Spray's management.

Ex-County Commissioner John Mattocks testified that to the best of his belief the appointments at the asylum were not made on political grounds.

Dr. H. N. Moyer visited the asylum in October last after the charges had been made. Of forty beds which he examined he found nice clean hay or straw in the ticks and the covering comfortable. The apparel of patients was coarse and thin and contained not a thread of wool. No patient seemed to have any underclothing. The bath-rooms were not locked and patients went in and out of them at will. This was not proper, as a patient might turn on the hot water and scald himself or another patient.

GRAND JURORS.

Charles Harpel was a grand juror in 1883, and that body arranged a surprise party for the asylum officials, but the County Commissioners lied to the members about the leaving time of trains, and threw various obstacles in their way to preventt the projected visit. When they did get out to the asylum they found to their chagrin that they were expected, and that a dinner was on the table awaiting them, the institution and its inhabitants were on dress parade, and some very choice cigars and liquors were offered them. Most of the time of the jurors was consumed in the absorption of these creature comforts, and but a hurried inspection was made of the asylum, where they found a girl named Maggie O'Connell, or O'Donnell, who said she was not insane—that she was only an inebriate. Dr. Spray told him that the girl was suffering from alcoholic insanity. Witness admitted to Dr. Corbus that as a matter of fact "grand jurors were the creatures of the County Commissioners." While the grand jury were on this visit Commissioner Ochs dogged their steps.

Dr. Corbus—Being as you say the creatures of the County Commissioners the grand jury would not be apt to make an unfavorable report, would they? That is the inference, isn't it?

"Yes."

Mr. Law asked witness what his business was and how he managed to live, and was told that witness lived upon his means, which were ample.

FOR AND AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT.

Commissioner McCarthy was sworn and said that he never drank or danced at the asylum. The treatment, food, and clothing were satisfactory, and he never heard any complaints of abuse or neglect.

Mrs. Jennie Kiernan testified that she had known her husband, the doctor, eleven years, and never, either before or after marriage, saw him under the influence of liquor. He was at the party given by Warden Varnell.

Dr. Kiernan resumed the stand, and to the inquiries of Mr. Law replied: "I saw Commissioner Van Pelt at the institution with a woman, but do not know anything about her character. I never saw Van Pelt drunk."

Dr. D. R. Brower, who had had charge of a Virginia hospital and paid special attention to nervous diseases, said he had visited the County Asylum in 1884 with students for clinical study in insanity. Some of the patients made complaints to him about the treatment they received at the hands of the attendants. From observation there seemed to be no head at the asylum. The institution was greatly overcrowded on the occasions of his visits, but his attention was not called to cases of sickness or scurvy.

Mrs. Koller, wife of Dr. Koller, testified that she resided at the hospital in September, 1884. She had attended the dances. The patients only danced about an hour, and were then removed to their wards, after which the employés would dance so boisterously that the plaster fell from the ceiling of her room into a vessel containing milk for the children. Large numbers of visitors were entertained every Sunday; could not say anything about the character of the guests.

Mrs. Barbara Diedrich testified that she had visited the asylum nearly every week, and sometimes took clothes to her husband, but he never had the clothes after she took them.

Mrs. Fredericka Heisig took underclothing to her son Paul at the Insane Asylum, but it was not worn by him, and when she asked the attendant what had become of it she received no satisfaction. She also asked a physician where the garments were, but received no answer.

Dr. Kiernan informed the board that he had summoned eight more witnesses who had not yet responded. Two of these were important, inasmuch as they would testify to new matter touching abuses at the institution. The board stated that unless these two witnesses appeared this forenoon their testimony would not be taken at all.

DR. SPRAY.

Dr. John C. Spray took the stand and under oath testified: "I was in charge of the Jefferson Insane Asylum in the capacity of Warden and Medical Superintendent from October, 1883, to September, 1884. We had good, wholesome, well-cooked food, although the kitchen facilities were limited. The meat was generally boiled, and by one means or another we managed to cook enough vegetables. I took pride in the entertainment of my patients, and also in the recreation of the employés, both of which I considered necessary. We had dances, concerts, and dramatic performances every week. At that time large numbers of visitors were not entertained on Sunday, but if a Commissioner, accompanied by taxpayers, visited the asylum, they were entertained. I have seen Dr. Clevenger intoxicated, also Dr. Thuemeler. I never saw a Commissioner intoxicated at the institution. Owing to the overcrowded condition of the institution in some wards the number of patients was double what it should be. Under these condition it was impossible to keep the patients properly clean; the ingenuity of a medical man would be taxed to its utmost to prevent the accumulation of vermin upon patients. When patients die their friends are notified and if the corpse is not claimed in two or three days it is buried on the county farm. I never tested the weight of coal delivered by contract, but generally took railroad weight, which sometimes was more than the mine weight. If drugs were not satisfactory I always returned them."

Judge Grimshaw—Doctor, do you know whether there are any drawbacks or bonuses given to any official by the persons from whom coal, drugs, and other supplies are purchased?

"I do not know."

Mr. Beach—What would be the cost per day per capita for each patient if the supplies were obtained in open market?

"For food alone, perhaps 30 or 40 cents, but our estimate includes drugs, repairs, attendance, and food, and this is 57½ cents per capita."

Mr. Law—Has the Warden promptly filled your requisitions?

"Yes. I have lived at the institution altogether seven years with my family, and if improper persons had been brought there I should personally have resented it in justice to my family. There have been abuses at the asylum, but I have always done my duty in such cases."

Mr. Law—Did you ever strike a patient?

"I never punished a patient in my life."

Mr. Law—Commissioner Wasserman brought out some theatrical people to entertain the patients; was he hilarious or drunk?

"I saw no drinking on that occasion; he sang a song."

Judge Grimshaw—Is not the tendency of the age to use less and less restraint towards the insane?

"It is, and I think that less restraint is used at the Jefferson asylum than at any institution in the State or Union. I am not antagonistic to female physicians, and I think that a female physician is the proper thing for the female wards of the insane asylum; but I do think that the physician in charge should select his own assistant and that she should not be placed there by any society or association."

The investigation was then concluded, to be resumed at 9 o'clock at Parlor 23, Grand Pacific, today.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

FACTS AND FIGURES RELATING TO MINES AND MINERS IN THE STATE—CORPORATIONS—VETERINARY APPOINTMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The State Board has just issued the advance sheets of statistics relative to the coal industry of the State of Illinois containing the reports of the district mine inspectors appointed by Gov. Oglesby. The statistics show that the last year has been the most trying of any of the last three years, both to operators and employés, from the fact of the large increase in the number of new mines, and greater development of old ones, resulting in an overproduction and a corresponding reduction in prices paid for mining and for the product. From the reports of the district mine inspectors the following statistics are obtained as to the volume of business done during the year:

Number of counties producing coal, 49; mines of all kinds, 786; employés of all kinds, 25,446; tons of coal mined, 9,791,874; aggregate value of same at mines, $11,456,493; average value per ton at the mines, $1.17; average number of days of active operations, 225; average price per ton paid for mining, 72.5 cents; kegs of powder used, 140,381; men killed, 39.

There are 46 more openings reported this year than last; 9 mines have been closed and abandoned. This makes the number of active openings 778, or an increase of 37 over last year. Of this total of so-called mines, 19 are "strippings," or places where the coal lies so near the surface that the soil can be profitably removed, uncovering the seam so that it can be quarried like stone.

The total output of the State has been somewhat less than in either of the two years immediately preceding. The total tonnage for 1884 was 10,101,005.

The subjoined table shows the record of the State as a producer of coal for the last five years in tons of 2,000 pounds, and the output of 1870:

Year.......	First District—Tons	Second District—Tons	Third District—Tons	Fourth District—Tons	Fifth District—Tons	Total.
1870	....	....		....	....	2,624,163
1881..	1,631,440	696,046	1,185,189	1,022,718	1,579,984	6,115,877
1882..	2,540,582	710,526	1,350,030	2,075,244	2,412,321	9,115,653
1883..	2,495,072	831,522	1,585,108	3,128,348	1,990,921	10,030,991
1884..	2,507,870	728,341	1,932,881	2,804,18	2,128,230	10,101,005
1885	2,519,39	723,07	1,811,405	2,615,98	2,122,003	9,791,874

The average value of coal per ton at the mines throughout the State has been in 1882 $1.51; in 1883, $1.48; in 1884, $1.26.

Several pages of the report are devoted to the question of company stores and the effect upon the mine employés, which question was so thoroughly discussed upon the passage of the Morgan Truck bill last winter. The number of stores maintained at coal mines in this State is seventy-five, of which number forty-eight are located in towns or villages where they are subjected to competition with other dealers in the same line of trade, and twenty-seven are so detached as to be free from such competition. The number of men connected with the seventy-five mines at which stores are established is 5,886, or about one-fifth of the whole number of mine employés in the State. The company store is found at one-fourth of the principal mines in the State.

Two-thirds of these companies are doing business beside other merchants, and competing with them for the trade of the general public; consequently their prices are presumably the current prices of the place, while one-third are not restrained by the surveillance of rival dealers, and prices may be made more arbitrarily.

There are then somewhat more than 2,000 of the mine employés of the State who are virtually confined in their purchase of the necessaries of life to the goods and prices offered them by employers who are free from the restraints of competition, and more than 3,000 who are expected to spend their wages with employers who compete with other merchants and for other customers.

Replies from thirty-four of the lodges of the Miners' Protective Association say that there are seventeen which report the existence of supply stores, and of these it is reported that in ten instances no compulsion is used, and that in seven there is compulsion. In two cases the demand is openly made, and in five cases it is understood rather than expressed.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Bush, Simmons & Bush Company at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, W. H. Bush, F. T. Simmons, and E. S. Bush; to manufacture hats, caps, etc.

The City Electric Railway Company at Chicago; capital stock, $3,000,000; for the construction and operation of electric elevated, surface or underground, or suspended railways; incorporators, J. H. Thompson, Edgar R. Tobey, and William A. Stiles.

The Guardian Building & Loan Association at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Peter H. Bremer, Charles Brand, Ferdinand Kraetzer, and others.

Dr. N. H. Paaren was reappointed State Veterinarian today by Gov. Oglesby.

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

A MEMORIAL CELEBRATION BY IRISH CITIZENS.

The Hon. John F. Finerty of Chicago and the Rev. George Gordon of Milwaukee addressed a very large audience at Brand's Hall, corner of Clark and Erie streets, last night, the occasion being the eighteenth anniversary of the Irish "Manchester martyrs"—Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. The stage was draped in mourning, and upon it were three caskets with a catafalque. Company F of the Hibernian Rifles stood in uniform in the background.

Mr. Frank Agnew presided and made a short address upon the nature of the occasion.

The Rev. George E. Gordon of Milwaukee made a forcible speech. He reviewed the oppressive and coercive measures which had caused the resort of Irishmen to dynamite in retaliation. He believed that Ireland must soon be freed, and that the differences with England could never be healed. He believed in trying dynamite after all other expedients had failed.

The Hon. John F. Finerty was received with great applause. He spoke of Parnell in glowing terms, and made a neat reference to the friendship of Lord Byron, George Gordon, for Ireland, the name being the same as that of the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Finerty said that a relative of Michael O'Brien had just presented him with a letter written by that Irish martyr to his brother four days previous to his execution. He read the letter to the audience, and it was received with emotion. It is full of patriotism, and glories in a sacrifice for Irish freedom. Mr. Finerty referred in severe language to Gladstone and the Liberal party, and also took occasion to denounce Secretary of State Bayard for his hostility to the Irish, as evidenced in the Senate last winter. Speaking of the dynamite question, he said that no Irishman would give to Gladstone or any Englishman a guarantee as to what Ireland will not do if her demands for legislation are not complied with.

Mr. M. P. Brady, an attorney, offered a resolution to the effect that Irish-Americans, citizens of the United States, were confined in British prisons without having a fair trial, and requesting President Cleveland to use all the means in his power to secure justice for them. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and with enthusiasm, and the Chair was instructed to transmit it to the President.

The other exercises of the evening were: Piano solo, Miss Kittie Graham; song, "Minstrel Boy," Eugene D. Sullivan; recitation, "Fontenoy," Miss Annie A. Murphy; song, "Kerry Dance," Miss Martha J. Green; song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss Fannie E. Lynch; recitation, "Unwritten Epitaph," Mr. T. J. Nerny; song, selected, Mr. M. T. Corby; and the National anthem, "God Save Ireland."

DAMAGES FOR INFRINGEMENT.

THE OWNERS OF A BARBED-WIRE PATENT GET COMPENSATION IN THE COURTS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Omaha, gave another important decision today on the barbed-wire cases that have been in litigation in this circuit. After the decision last spring sustaining the Glidden patent and the right of Washburn & Moen to control it suits were brought by these plaintiffs to secure damages for infringements. In the case of the Grinnell Barbed-Wire Company, which was taken as a test case, the court decided that the Master in Chancery should determine the amount of damages to be paid. He fixed the sum at $41,850. The defendants excepted and argued the case at the last term of the Federal Court in this city. Judge Brewer rendered his decision today, reducing the amount from $41,850 to about $24,000, stating in his opinion that, while that estimate for damages was probably too low, he would fix the royalty which the company should pay hereafter at a figure which should be large enough to compensate.

Just give B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops a fair trial. They will relieve your cough instantly. Thousands testify to this.

THE SMITH TRAGEDY.

The Police Trace the Uxoricide Over the South Side of the City.

Probability that He Left on an Eastern Train the Night of the Murder.

The Romance Taken Out of Mrs. Smith's Family Connections—The Day's Developments.

The police were last night forced to the belief that Smith has fled the city. Officers Dooley and Conley discovered a hackman named Pat Doyle who says that he was employed by Smith at the Union Depot at 7:30 p. m. to drive him to the South Side and leave him. He says the murderer first crossed the street and visited a ticket scalper's office which he found closed. He then went to Rheul's saloon, corner of Canal and Maxwell streets, to borrow money, but failed. He then went to the grocery of Jules Broker, in the same neighborhood, and borrowed $5 under the pretext that he was "in a little trouble" and needed the $5 to square his books. The grocer asked if he had his wife with him in the back and he said no. He next visited the following places, obtaining the sums named as loans: J. Flannagan's saloon, No. 3015 Wentworth avenue, $2; a grocery at No. 428 Twenty-first street, $2; Grant & Waller's grocery, No. 3255 Cottage Grove avenue, $2; C. H. McCullough's grocery, at No. 3712 Cottage Grove avenue, $10.

After leaving the latter place he dismissed the hackman and made inquiries as to the movements of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne trains for the East. The hackman, of course, could not give the figures. The police learned these facts by visiting the places, and the facts are further corroborated by reports made to Mr. Chadwick, the manager, yesterday. Smith was in time for the night train of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, and may have left the city by that route.

During the day, and previous to the discovery mentioned above, the police, working zealously in accordance with their instructions, were on the lookout for any person answering to the description of Smith which had been furnished to them.

These instructions resulted in an episode with a man named George Burke. Burke was seen in a pawn-shop and suspected by Officer Madden of being the man wanted. He appears to have been embarrassed at being found in such a place, and his answers to the questions were by no means clear or consistent. Being unable to get satisfaction, the officer requested him to "walk over to the station and see the Captain." It took but a little while to discover that he was the wrong man.

The remains of Mrs. Smith were removed to the morgue Sunday afternoon by orders of the Coroner, and County-Physician Bluthardt held a post-mortem examination upon them yesterday. The inquest will probably be held at 10 o'clock today at the Desplaines Street Station.

SOME ADDITIONAL FACTS.

A reporter called again upon Mrs. De Long at No. 310 West Monroe street to ascertain whether she had omitted anything from her statement the day before, when she seemed a little excited, but it seems she had told all she knew. She had not kept a very close watch on her roomers, and knew very little about them. It was her policy, she said, to leave them to their own affairs. She said she had never heard them quarrel and never supposed that there had been the slightest difference between them until the horrible crime was discovered Sunday morning by her husband. The room in which the terrible deed was committed is in the same condition in which it was left by the police at the time. The remains were removed and they have the key. Some of the other women at whose houses the couple lived give the young wife the reputation of having been very giddy. It is also said that she was taking lessons with the intention of appearing on the stage in the capacity of a soubret, and that this gave rise to some trouble with her husband. One of the letters found in her trunk is said to refer to the subject of her studies and her intentions referred to. It seems reasonable, as she was pretty and knew it, and was ever seeking the opportunity of pushing herself into notice. Her poverty was a galling yoke, and she refused to seek consolation in retirement. W. F. Brown, a salesman for the Schimmel Preserving Works, by which Smith was employed, says that he had a conversation with Smith Friday morning about his (Smith's) wife, in which Smith told him that his wife had demanded a new dress and that he had refused to buy one; that she had then told him that if he did not get that dress he need not come home. Smith said he meant to show her who was boss and that his way of doing it was not to go home, and that he would not go home that evening. Brown says he walked home with Smith last Saturday and that Smith was then in a cheerful humor. Nothing was said during this walk about Mrs. Smith. On another occasion Brown says Smith said to him: "Just to show you what kind of a woman Emma is, here is a scarf-pin which she bought for me yesterday." The pin was in the shape of a leaf set with a small diamond. Smith said his wife had paid $15 for it. Smith thought the sum too much to pay for it.

While out riding with Mr. Chadwick, the manager of the establishment for which he worked, Smith pointed to the sign of a well-known West Side physician, on turning a corner not far from his house, and said he was a rival of his for the affections of his wife. The fact seemed to worry him.

BICKFORD.

The J. H. S. Bickford, which is given as the name of the man who poured out his inner sentiments and mailed them in the shape of gushing letters to Mrs. Smith and Mr. Smith alike, is believed to have been assumed. The detectives have thus far utterly failed in their efforts to trace him. It is said that Mrs. Smith confessed to a woman living in the same house that she had another friend besides her husband and that he was in love with her. Mrs. De Long says that only one or two persons called to see the couple while they lived in the front room of her flat, which they began to occupy Sept. 12. One of them was a man, to whom she had heard Smith say: "Come in, doctor." She did not know whether or not either of the couple was sick when the doctor called. The double-barreled shotgun with which the shooting was done is in the possession of the West Side police and will be produced at the inquest. In the course of the inquest much of the crime will be reconstructed, and it is expected to be full of interest.

The trouble which culminated in the shooting is supposed to have been brewing for six weeks. Up to that time it was the habit of the young wife to visit the office of the firm for which her husband worked every afternoon to accompany him home, but since that time she has been conspicuous for her absence.

Her age is now placed at 18 and that of her husband at 25. He was a hard worker, sold goods well, but he was very illiterate. When he drew his pay Saturday night he received but $11, having previously drawn a part of his salary. He could not, therefore, have had much money with which to get out of the city, and his arrest is hourly expected.

MRS. SMITH AT THE RINKS.

Mrs. Smith was an occasional, though hardly a frequent, visitor at the skating-rinks on the West Side, where she is described by those who remember her as a well-behaved young woman, by no means addicted to indiscriminate flirtation. She went now and then to the Washington boulevard rink, but the floor-manager, Mr. Hawes, is unable to recall her to his mind. Capt. Webber of the engine-house opposit saw her go to the rink now and then, but always deemed her deportment quite proper, and only recollected her by her handsome face. At the Princess roller-skating rink she was probably seen rather oftener, though all her visits to that place of diversion taken together could hardly have numbered a dozen. Mr. Salsman, the doorkeeper, recalled her figure with difficulty, but at length remembered having seen her several times, chiefly last winter. She generally came with her husband, and seldom skated with other men except perhaps the attachés of the rink, from whom she might wish to learn a new step. She never came in the evening, but only in the morning or afternoon. One forenoon she came to skate, but found it was children's day. She insisted upon going out with the little people, saying in jest that she was only a child herself, even if she was married. Another time, while skating, she came in violent collision with a young girl, who fell and swooned away. Mrs. Smith burst into tears, and ran at once to her husband, who was looking on from near by.

MRS. SMITH'S CLEVELAND CONNECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Taylor, the mother of Emma Taylor Smith, the victim of Saturday's murder, turned up at the Central Police Station late tonight. Only one of the officers saw her. She then went home and would not answer the door when your correspondent called on her tonight. If she had not called on the police no one would have discovered her, so misleading were the Chicago reports. She is a poor woman, and lives at No. 28½ Blair street, in the East End. She claims to be a French-Canadian and lives with her husband, William Taylor, a colored man, who has been in the Ohio Penitentiary one term. An elder sister of the murdered girl also figured in a criminal case with an ex-police officer some years ago, and an 11-year-old brother is in the House of Refuge. Mr. Taylor says the murdered woman is only 16 years old and has been away scarcely two years. She ran away with Smith, who had been in Cleveland but a short time, coming from Erie. Her call on the police was for the purpose of having the body sent from Chicago here. It is very likely that Smith and Emma Taylor were not married.

LAMBS TO THE SLAUGHTER.

THE GREAT FLURRY IN THE OIL MARKET—STANDARD OIL COMPANY, PHIL ARMOUR, AND R. P. FLOWER MENTIONED AS LEADING THE CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The slaughter of the innocents was continued this morning with unabated fury and the oil pit was again the scene of intense excitement. When the market closed Saturday at 99½ predictions were made that the lost ground would be speedily recovered by the bulls this morning. On the other hand a few believed that the smashup was to be followed by still lower prices. Telegraphic communication with the oil-fields was not perfect during the early hours, but sufficient was known to elevate the spirits of the bears, who opened proceedings by sending prices down from 99½ to 93 in very short order, and before the bulls had an opportunity of interposing any obstacle. The cause of the further downward movement was attributed, as usual, to the Standard Oil Company in conjunction with the pork king, Phil Armour, with the Anchor Well at Kinzna as the ostensible cause. The Standard people and Mr. Armour had, it was rumored, joined hands in a fruitless attempt to break the general stock market. The name of R. P. Flower was frequently alluded to this morning as being the cause of the bear movement, that gentleman being mentioned as being the holder of 500,000 barrels of "long" oil, which the bear combination were compelling him to dump over. Extravagant stories regarding the flow at the Anchor Well were again circulated during the forenoon, one account placing the capacity of the well at twenty-five barrels a day, while at the office of the company the daily production was stated to be 300 barrels. The facts, of which few could be ascertained, were that J. B. Colgate & Co., Blake Bros., and R. P. Flower & Co. were heavy buyers, as were numerous smaller Wall street concerns. The Standard representative was conspicuous in smashing prices at the opening, and subsequently encouraged the bulls by liberal buying. Here and at Bradford the market was thought to be largely oversold, while Oil City reported a very heavy short interest. Prices settled down to 95½ after the early excitement, and the feeling in all directions was one of extreme nervousness.

The announcement of the failure of W. H. Johnson shortly after noon caused a sensation and brought business to a standstill for the time being, followed by further weakness in prices. Mr. Johnson was generally supposed to be short of the market, and his failure after the sharp break of the last four days was a genuine surprise. As the representative of Messrs. Evans, Beals, Russell Sage, and Stevenson of Bradford, Mr. Johnson's operations were on a very extensive scale. After the failure of Mr. Johnson, which up to 2 o'clock was followed by no further suspensions, the market was extremely quiet. The fact that few failures had so far been reported, despite the decline from 110⅞ Wednesday to 93 today, was regarded as an indication that the majority of traders have not during the last week been as bullish as was supposed. Predictions were made that the decline would not stop short of 75 to 80 cents. The difference in Mr. Johnson's sheet with the clearing-house amounted to 31,000 barrels.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—The oil market took another tumble today, the closing price this afternoon being nearly 10 cents lower than the final sale of Saturday. The trade was all at sea before the market opened, and when prices advanced from 98¼ to 99 many thought the bottom had been reached. About 10:30, however, rumors of possible failures in New York and elsewhere created a panicky feeling, and in a few minutes everybody was mad to sell. A scene of the wildest confusion existed, and pandemonium seemed to reign. Values dropped steadily cent by cent until sales were made at 94 cents. The bulls then forced the market back to 95¼, but they were unable to hold their position, and for a second time they were driven back and prices took another plunge downward, only stopping at 90¾, rallying slightly during the last hour, and closing at 91⅞, with the feeling still unsettled. So far no failures have occurred here.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 23.—In petroleum National Transit certificates opened at 98⅝ cents and closed at 91⅞ cents; highest price, 99¼ cents; lowest, 90¾ cents. Clearances, 4,962,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 23.—National Transit certificates opened at 99 cents and closed at 92 cents; highest, 99 cents; lowest, 90¼ cents.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—Petroleum is unchanged. Standard white, 110° test, 8½ cents.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 23.—In petroleum National Transit certificates opened at 99 cents and closed at 91⅞ cents; highest price, 99¼ cents; lowest, 90¼ cents. Sales, 12,105,000 barrels. Clearances, 11,338,000; tidewater shipments, 2,597; charters, 10,873.

"OFF WITH THE OLD LOVE."

AN INDIANA YOUNG WOMAN SEEKS SOLACE IN THE COURTS AND DAMAGES AS WELL FROM HER SHOULD-HAVE-BEEN LIEGE LORD.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—This morning a highly sensational breach-of-promise suit was filed in the Circuit Court here. The complainant, Miss Lizzie A. Messnion, is a handsome lady of distinguished mien, intelligent and refined, who resides with her father, a wealthy farmer at Hainsville, this county, and the defendant is Edward Green of the same village. Mr. Green—who is in excellent circumstances financially, and is also Postmaster—the plaintiff alleges, in January, 1877, began paying her most devoted attention, and two years subsequently proposed marriage. The offer was accepted, but when the period for solemnizing the nuptials arrived Mr. Green asked a postponement, and has since avoided all reference to the matter, though Miss Messnion has repeatedly endeavored to persuade him to name the day.

Week before last she learned that Miss Mame Smith, a pretty young lady of Warren, Pa., whom Green met two years ago, had wedded her betrothed, and she straightway resolved to secure compensation for her lacerated affections. The complaint was drawn this morning and a summons issued at once. One hundred and ninety letters, all breathing tenderness of the most exquisit character, are in the hands of the lady's counsel, and the proceedings in court will be highly interesting. The demand made is for $5,000.

SAD RESULT OF AN OLD FEUD.

A CHOCTAW INDIAN GOES TO THE SUPPOSED BEDSIDE OF AN OLD RIVAL AND SHOOTS HIS WIFE INSTEAD.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 23.—A horrible crime was committed near Santos, Choctaw Nation, Saturday night. An old and bitter feud has long existed between Sandy Walker and Sam Fulsom, both prominent Choctaws and desperate and dangerous men. They have both sought an opportunity to kill each other, and a short time ago while Walker was at home playing on a lounge with his little child a would-be assasin, supposed to be Lucas, fired on him through the window, but succeeded in only inflicting a flesh wound. With the intention of killing Fulsom, Walker went to the house of Lewis Lucas, where Fulsom stopped, Saturday night, and, creeping up to the bed where he was supposed to be sleeping, opened fire upon a prostrate form in bed, thinking it was Fulsom. He fired several shots in rapid succession, two of which took effect in the body of the sleeper (who was Lucas' wife), and one shot seriously wounded a 5-year-old child sleeping by its mother. After this Walker escaped, and, as he is feared throughout the nation, it will be hard to capture him, for he will never surrender.

DAKOTA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—A Huron special says: A Huronite, who met M. H. Day, says he was informed by him that Ziebach will surely be appointed soon to succeed Gilbert Pierce as Governor of Dakota; that the matter is settled beyond doubt. He says that Ziebach and Lamar go out driving tog[illegible] Lo[illegible] that Lamar told Ziebach he wou[illegible]pointed.

OMAHA'S SENSATIONS.

Funeral of Mrs. Lauer, Who Was Shot by Her Husband Saturday Night.

The Greatest Interest Manifested in the Case—The Dead Woman's Maiden Romance.

Convict Pierson's Confession Not Believed at Lincoln—Nugent Denounces It as a Lie.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The District Court today ordered a special grand jury for the case of John Lauer, charged with killing his wife Saturday morning, which he claims was accidental. The call will be made tomorrow, and action will be instituted at once. Mrs. Lauer was buried this afternoon in Prospect Hill Cemetery, the funeral occurring from the dwelling in which her life was so tragically ended. Hundreds of people who had never known or seen the woman in life hastened in sympathy to attend the obsequies and shower upon the bier their floral testimonials. The deceased had been a beautiful woman, and, lying incoffined, her features in such serene repose that sleep would have been suggested but for the tell-tale disfiguration where the bullet had entered near her nose, scarcely an eye was dry. Lauer and his wife once had separated. He is said to have been of a very jealous temperament. It is said that in the winter of 1883 he one day threw a pot of coffee upon her while she lay sick in bed, while the Christmas-Day of that year he threw at her the turkey served for dinner. On numerous occasions he is alleged to have beaten her, and, it is said, frequently threatened her life. Once he is credited with having struck her in the face with the butt of a heavy revolver, and at another time discharged his pistol while they were alone in their chamber. He explained to the neighbors that he had shot at a burglar. Her relatives, however, believe his story that the shooting was accidental.

She was the heroine of a little romance some time before her marriage. She was engaged to a young man named Tilden, formerly of Chicago, who went West from Omaha to make his fortune. Suddenly her letters to him ceased, until one day he received a missive telling him she could not marry him. Shortly after she married Lauer and on her bridal tour met her old lover at Minneapolis. The greeting was cordial, and this is said to have aroused Lauer's ire. He upbraided her when they returned to the hotel, but it is not known that she ever saw Tilden again. Mrs. Lauer's maiden name was Sallie Broechus, and her mother kept a boarding-house. No word against Mrs. Lauer's reputation was ever breathed.

Something of a sensation was caused at the funeral today when Lauer announced aloud to those present that he was in receipt of a telegram from Cleveland informing him of the serious illness of his sister, which woful addition to his sorrows much weighed upon him. He prepared at once to send his other sister, Miss Minerva, to Cleveland by tomorrow morning's train. This latter is the principal witness for the prosecution, having been the sole occupant of the house, aside from Lauer and his wife, the night of the tragedy. The bondsmen and several interested parties, however, discrediting the story of his Cleveland sister's illness, went to the telegraph offices and found that no such message had been received here.

The convict's confession to the murder of Watson B. Smith has proved an astounding intelligence. The minutes of the Coroner's and court proceedings, and the files of the local papers of that time have been ransacked, and the tell-tale records have brought marvelous corroboration to the prisoner's story. When first approached Sunday with the convict's confession Nugent betrayed evident trepidation, but has since regained an equanimity of temper that fairly baffles inquiry. A representative of THE TRIBUNE had a long conversation with Nugent this afternoon, in which that worthy contemptuously scouted the whole story, and said he would make it hot for Warden Nobes, who, he says, fathered the whole lie. To wreak vengeance upon the Warden Nugent claims he has a letter from Nobes so compromising that it will cost his official head if exposed. To prove his innocence of the crime, Nugent says he left Omaha Sept. 27, 1881, with a minstrel show, and did not return until Dec. 11 following, when he sold out his show. Local papers of that time chronicle his return to Omaha Nov. 9. Col. Smith was murdered the night of Nov. 4. Nugent says he never saw Pierson, the Nebraska convict. There was concerned in the variety show business here with him in 1883 a John Pierson, now in the Iowa Penitentiary.

The United States District-Attorney when asked why he did not arrest Nugent replied that he had nothing to say.

The Coroner's records show that a man named Bunce, a little Swede boy, and a postal messenger all swore that while passing the Federal building at 11 o'clock the fatal night they heard two pistol shots. The evidence indicated that only one shot had been fired and that from Col. Smith's own pistol, which lay at his feet partly thrust up his trousers leg. The testimony of these three men was never believed, but Pierson's confession now comes to sustain it. He states that after firing the shot which killed Col. Smith he rified his pockets, and, finding his revolver, discharged it in the air and threw it at his victim's side to create the appearance of suicide. This random shot lodged in the lintel of the court-room door, and, although entirely out of range, was accepted as the ball which had passed through Smith's head. Every one who has investigated the case is now satisfied of the truth of Pierson's confession as far as his declaration of guilt is concerned.

Disaster has strangely overtaken every man involved in Pierson's confession. The convict's condition speaks for itself. The other John Pierson, after killing John Highlander on an island in the Missouri, near Sioux City, is serving a life sentence at Fort Madison. George Groomes, on whom Pierson makes a feeble attempt to turn the guilt, died miserably and alone in a hovel on the outskirts of this city. Jim Nugent was shot through the brain in a drunken quarrel at his brother's show-house. Anna Henry is pursuing her wretched career, no one knows where.

THE PIERSON CONFESSION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Considerable interest was excited in this city by the publication of an alleged confession of John Pierson, a convict in the State Prison, that he saw Jack Nugent, a well-known character of Omaha, pay one Groomes, also a tough, $300 as the price of murdering Col. Watson B. Smith of Omaha, who was found dead in an upper corridor of the Government Building in December, 1881, with a bullet hole through his head. Pierson has been suspected by the Warden of the prison, C. J. Nobes, to have had some knowledge of the matter, and the usual means of extorting a confession have been resorted to with a show of success. There is a wide division of opinion, and many attach no importance to Pierson's pretended revelations. One of the means resorted to was a bogus newspaper slip in which a woman with whom Pierson had lived was represented as having accused him of the crime. There is probably nothing in the pretended revelation and the death of Col. Smith was due to accident, as is generally believed.

A WILD TEXAN ON THE SHOOT.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—William Gerkey tonight fatally shot a woman of ill-repute named Ella Evans at the house where she was living. He attempted to shoot other women in the house, but was prevented. He is a painter, and is said to have two brothers and a sister in Chicago.

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CONFESSION.

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A SATANIC STRONGHOLD.

Sam Jones Carries the War into Africa by Assaulting St. Louis.

Many of His Illustrations Received with Uproarious Laughter by His Large Audience.

The Evangelist Fighting Against Strong Odds, but Hopeful of Eventually Accomplishing Something.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was well filled today when the Rev. Sam Jones began his third service. Many of his illustrations were received with uproarious laughter, which contrasted strongly with the surroundings. After singing "Keep Me Nearer," "Just As I Am," and "Can I Yet Delay?" Mr. Jones announced his text as: "Commit your ways unto the Lord and trust in Him."

He began by saying it would be a good thing to take up some promise in the morning and consider it more thoroughly in the evening. He spoke of the improvement in the South and the disappearance of the demijohn Methodism. He declared that there is going to be a moral cyclone in this city, as all the conditions point that way. He urged all the church people to do more work to help along the revival. He told them all to quit being afraid of being called a fool, but to go in and do something. The best thing for every man to do was to get down and pray until he broke down, and the Lord would carry him through. There was no greater sin than to ask God to help you believe the Bible. Believe it because God never lies. "My doctrine," said he, "is to take God at His word." A Christian should be like a horse committed by a livery-man to his patron. He should obey God's hand on the reins. Some people object to being classed with the horses, but they are not as good; the reflection is on the horse. Beecher was told once that a horse was not afraid of anything, and he said he wished he had the animal in his church. Just one animal in his congregation not afraid was all he wanted.

People want to do nothing but pay their way through a church. Dr. Tyng once told such an applicant that he was not running the Church of the Heavenly Rest, it was a little further around the corner. The way with too many is that they think they have got into a Church of Heavenly Rest. Too many people believe they own the church, and not the church them.

He then called on all who wanted to consecrate themselves to the work and help along with the revival to come forward and kneel at the altar-rail. "I don't want you to come unless you feel like it. I don't beg you. If you think you are too good already, all right. If we have but one honest, consecrated worker at the rail we will be satisfied."

The principal part of those who came forward were women, but a fervent response of amens came from all who were bowing their heads. Mr. George A. Baker, President of the Continental Bank, led in prayer, after which Mr. Jones carried through a verse of an old hymn, and then said: "I am well satisfied with the opening of this revival. I seldom have seen one start out better. There have been larger crowds elsewhere Monday mornings, but you all seem to be in earnest. We want weight just now and not numbers so much. If we have that we will bring this worldly, wicked city to Christ.

WHO SAID HIPPODROME?

THEY DIVIDE THE POT.

Slosson, Vignaux, and Schaefer last evening signed a paper agreeing to divide equally among them the receipts of the tournament. A reporter for The Tribune saw Slosson at his Monroe street rooms last evening. The champion stated that while he had every regard for public opinion he thought that in the absence of any provision in the articles of agreement against a possible tie of the tournament games, the contestants therein were fully at liberty to equally divide the receipts, provided such arrangement were satisfactory to all. He is unwilling, however, that Vignaux should return to Paris with the world's championship undecided, and says that he will enter into a sweepstakes tournament of $500 a corner, at fourteen-inch balk-line, the division of net gate receipts to be on a 50, 30, and 20 per cent basis, and the winner to receive a trophy emblematic of the balk-line championship of the world. Mr. Slosson will be willing to fix the time of such contest at sixty or ninety days from date, to take place either in this city or New York.

The contestants leave for St. Louis one week from today, where they are to play in tournament for three nights, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, probably at Memorial Hall, and John F. Donovan of St. Louis will manage the event. From St. Louis the contestants go to New Orleans, and thence return to Chicago.

Later in the evening Mr. Bensinger said: "I have thought this matter all over and have come to the conclusion that it is not one for the committee or the players to consider at all, but for the Roomkeepers' Association, under the auspices of which the tournament was held. I shall, as a member of the committee, therefore ask Secretary Miller to call a meeting of the association to be held at the warerooms, and let them as a body determine what they will do. The association created the Tournament Committee, and further than this it was especially provided when the committee was appointed that no action concerning the affairs of the tournament should be taken without the unanimous consent of all of the members thereof. Now I, as one, will not consent to this money being drawn from the Central Music-Hall treasurer to be divided until I am assured that there is no other course left open to pursue. I think the games should be played off. I believe the public want to see them played off, and in view of the damaging reports concerning the character of the tournament which have been circulated throughout the country I think it best for the reputations of the players and for the good of billiards that the question of superiority be settled here and now. Well, the association can settle the matter at tonight's meeting."

WHAT NEW YORK THINKS OF IT.

New York, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—It is said that Schaefer, Vignaux, and Slosson each won two games during the week because the newspapers got onto a little scheme of theirs by which a vast deal of money was to be made; that it was fixed for Slosson to win in Chicago, after which the trio were to come to New York, where Schaefer was to win and divide the profits into thirds. Another "tournament" at the same game could then be played in Paris, and the Frenchman would then win.

Maurice Daly said today that he was about to withdraw his challenge to the winner of the Chicago tournament to a game of cushion-carroms, because now there was no honor to be gained by beating the winner.

Sexton, on the other hand, insists that the betting on the different games last week proves that they were as straight as a ribbon. Sexton says that there is not a man in New York who has made any money out of the games and that the men in New York would certainly get the tip before the Chicago folks.

A DETERMINED GAME AT FOURTEEN-INCH BALK-LINE.

Slosson's Monroe street rooms were crowded yesterday afternoon to witness the match game at fourteen-inch balk-line billiards between Tom Gallagher, formerly sporting editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and Capt. A. C. Anson of the Chicago Base-Ball Club. The game was for 300 points up and stakes of $100 a side. It resulted in favor of the St. Louisan by a score of 300 to 282, sixty innings being played. At the conclusion of the game Anson immediately challenged Gallagher for a second match for stakes of $150, 300 points up, fourteen-inch balk line. The game resulted in favor of Gallagher by a score of 300 to 281, sixty-three innings being played. Anson still wanted more, and immediately challenged Gallagher for a third game, fourteen-inch, 400 points up, for stakes of $200 a side. The game was begun at 12:35 a. m., Gallagher winning the bank, and was in progress at a late hour, with Anson in the lead.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE COUNCIL.

The Council met last night, Ald. Dalton in the chair. The special order of the evening was called up, which consisted in considering the report presented Oct. 5 by the special committee to whom was referred the memorial from the Citizens' Association relative to the water supply and drainage, which report calls for the appointment of a commission of three experts to investigate the matter thoroughly and report before Nov. 15, 1886. The report recommended that two of the experts be appointed by the Council and one by the Mayor. The commission was to consider all the plans brought to its attention and collect all information bearing on the subject—the necessity for increasing the water supply and protecting it from contamination, the relations of any system proposed to adjacent districts, the interest which the State and the Nation may have in any way of disposing of sewage by the Illinois River, and other matters relating to the main object of inquiry. The commission should report in the most comprehensive manner, with maps, and plans, and estimates of the prime cost and annual requirements for the maintenance of the system proposed. The compensation and expense should not be less than $20,000, and the commission should be empowered to employ all aid required. Ald. Lawler moved to make the commission consist of five instead of three men. The amendment was passed. Ald. Campbell moved that two be appointed by the Council, two by the Citizens' Association, and one by the State Board of Health. Ald. Shorey thought one of the experts should be appointed by the Mayor, and moved to substitute the Mayor for the State Board of Health in Ald. Campbell's amendment. The change was accepted. Ald. Lawler was opposed to allowing the Citizens' Association any part in the appointment. He would not let any body of thirty-eight men dictate to the Council, and push themselves forward. Ald. Colvin moved to give the Citizens' Association but one member of the commission, the Mayor one, and the Council three. Ald. Campbell spoke in favor of allowing the Citizens' Association two men, and it was promptly charged by Ald. Lawler that the amendment of Ald. Campbell came directly from the Citizens' Association and was an attempt on their part to control the Council and appropriate to themselves the plans proposed by engineers in the press for years. Ald Dixon, Shorey, and Cullerton supported Ald. Campbell's amendment. Ald. Colvin's amendment was lost and that of Ald. Campbell carried. Ald. Cullerton moved to increase the appropriation for compensation and expenses from $20,000 to $30,000, to be set aside out of the water fund, and to fix the compensation of each Commissioner so as not to exceed $5,000. This motion was carried by a vote of 17 to 11. The entire report as amended was put on its passage, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Drew, Clarke, Wetherell, Burke, Cullerton, Doerner, Weber, Lawler, Mahony, Gaynor, Revere, Bond, Simons, Campbell, Hull, Dalton, Lyke, Ryan, Schack, Eisfeldt, Linn, and Noyes—26.

Nays—Young and Sweeney—2.

The Committee on Licenses reported in favor of an order authorizing the Mayor to issue permits or licenses for the sale of liquor at retail at entertainments, balls, etc., for a period of twenty-four or forty-eight hours, at the rate of $2 to $10 for every twenty-four hours, at the discretion of the Mayor. Ald. Eisfeldt moved to make the rate uniform at $3 for twenty-four hours. Ald. Lyke wanted $25 for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Ald. Colvin said nearly all the public, particularly on the North Side, were engaged every night in the week for some entertainment, mostly for charitable purposes. A rate of $3 for twenty-four hours would be a rate of $1,000 per annum. Ald. Wetherell feared the ordinance would not be legal, as it would conflict with the ordinance fixing the annual license at $500. He moved to refer the matter to the Law Department. Ald. Schack stated that the order had been drawn up by the Law Department, but the Committee on Licenses had filled in the figures. The movement had been started by the saloonkeeper, and they generally favored it. It would bring the city considerable revenue and do justice to the licensed saloonkeepers. Ald. Appleton said he was a saloonkeeper himself and he was opposed to allowing temporary whisky-shops started up in the immediate vicinity of saloons. Ald. Bond wished to have the sale of liquors at such entertainments stopped altogether. A motion by Ald. Young to defer and publish the order was adopted by a vote of 16 to 11. Ald. Ryan moved to make the matter a special order for next Monday at 1 p. m. The motion was lost by the same vote.

The Committee on Public Buildings recommended to set apart the large room opposit the Council Chamber for committee meetings. Ald. Shorey, Wetherell, and Campbell opposed the report, for the reason that it would compel the Public Library, on moving into the City-Hall, to give up its reading-room for want of space. The reading-room was one of the most popular and instructive departments of the library. The adoption of the motion would be antagonizing the library. Mayor Harrison's opinion was given through Ald. Colvin, who said the Mayor considered the reading-room a loafing-place for persons who were not seeking instruction, but merely wanted shelter and a place to kill time. "I don't think he was ever in that room," said Ald. Shorey. Motions to recommit and to refer to a special committee were lost and the recommendation of the committee concurred in by a vote of 20 to 11.

The Committee on Police recommended to refer the complaints of the Trades Assembly about Inspector Bonfield to the Superintendent of Police, with power to act. Ald. Campbell said there had been some affidavits presented to the Committee on Police regarding the alleged brutality of "certain police officers," which had by mistake been sent to the Superintendent of Police along with the report of the Committee on Police without having been read to the Council. They were taken out and referred back to the Committee on Police, Ald. Burke explaining that the affidavits had been presented by the Trades Assembly, as he had requested them to hand in testimony in support of their charges against Inspector Bonfield.

An opinion of the Corporation Counsel was read, to the effect that the Council had, by an ordinance passed Oct. 26, 1874, sanctioned the laying of tracks by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad from the canal north to Railroad street and across the Reform-School grounds. Ald. Doerner introduced an order to instruct the Commissioner of Public Works to have four albo-carbon lamps placed at each of the bridges across the river similar to these at Madison street bridge. The order was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water. An order was passed authorizing the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works to confer with the railroads having tracks across West Kinzie street, between Desplaines street and the North Branch, with regard to building a viaduct on West Kinzie street over those tracks from the river to Desplaines street. The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The meeting of the County Board yesterday took up only half an hour's time, and but little business was transacted. Thursday was declared a legal holiday and the county offices ordered closed. Commissioner Lynn offered a resolution instructing the Wardens of the Hospital, Infirmary, and Insane Asylum to provide the inmates of their various institutions with that fabled bird of antiquity, the tender turkey, for their Thanksgiving dinner. Commissioner Senne submitted a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the compensation for judges of election and those who had rented their premises for polling-places at the recent election at the same figure as that paid for the June election.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Inspector Lamb condemned in the Stock-Yards and Bridgeport districts last week ninety-five diseased hogs, sixteen quarters of bruised beef, two emaciated calves, four bruised sheep, and 3,037 pounds of sour sausage meat.

There were 213 deaths in the city last week, an increase of three over the preceding one, but a decrease of eleven from the corresponding week last year. Of the decedents ninety-two were under 5 years of age—forty-seven of them under 1 year. Croup carried off ten, diphtheria fifteen, scarlet-fever nine, typhoid-fever nine, consumption twelve, convulsions twenty-four, pneumonia seven, and violence fourteen. There were sixteen deaths in the Fifth Ward, seventeen in the Sixth, and thirty-two in the Fourteenth. The annual rate per 1,000 of the population was 17.58. As to age, nine were between 70 and 80, one between 80 and 90, and one between 90 and 100.

The investigation making by City-Attorney Washburne of the reports of the police court clerks and bailiffs will be completed this week so far as Clerk Clingen of the armory is concerned. The result shows that Clingen is several thousand dollars short. He, however, may be able to explain many of the items, and will be given an opportunity to do so before anything is given to the public.

The Underground Commissioner of New York is in the city examining the Chicago system of putting the wires out of sight.

A KANSAS MURDER.

Iola, Kas., Nov. 23.—J. M. Downing shot and killed John Earl, a respectable citizen, at 10 o'clock tonight. Downing was captured. The difficulty grew out of an attempt on his part to ruin Earl's 15-year-old daughter.

NEW YORK.

Further Developments as to the Manner in Which Justices' Courts Are Run.

The Central-West Shore Controversy—A Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Enticed from Home.

Warner, Ward, and Work Indicted for Conspiracy Against the Marine Bank—Finally Run Down.

New York, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A flat contradiction in every particular of the charges made against him by Stenographer O'Connor was the testimony of Justice William N. Kelly before the Senate Investigating Committee today. All the prominent politicians from the Judge's district followed Col. "Mike" Cregan into the committee's room to listen to what was said. The Justice denied every charge made against him. He never had been paid any money by O'Connor, never was loaned any, never knew of any one who was paid any, never had made any arrangement to have the stenographer's salary divided; in short, was never mixed up in the business in any way, and knew nothing about it. The Justice admitted that O'Connor had been appointed stenographer to please the district organization of which Bernard Biglin is Chairman. James O'Farrell, formerly a deputy to Col. "Mike" Cregan, the Clerk of Justice Kelly's court, admitted to the committee that he used to take the lion's share of O'Connor's salary, and that he was authorized to do so by the Republican Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District. He had been instructed to select a stenographer for the court who would do the work for $5 a day and let the remainder of his salary go to pay the other two men in the district.

"Who so instructed you?"

The witness was unwilling to say, but under pressure from the committee he answered: "It was Philip Biglin. I think he is a brother of Bernard Biglin. The district has only one Republican leader that I am aware of, and that is Bernard Biglin. O'Connor always gave me the money after the first month without my asking for it, and I gave it to Philip Biglin. O'Connor did not think the money was a loan. He understood perfectly well what he was to receive when he was appointed."

"Did any of this money ever go to benefit Judge Kelly?"

"No, sir; never. We were anxious to keep all knowledge of it from the Judge."

"Did any of it stick to your own fingers?"

"No," holding up his hands in a dramatic manner; "my fingers are quite clean. I went into the matter purely as a matter of politics. I thought it would put me in confidential relations with the Republican organization."

THE CENTRAL-WEST SHORE CONTROVERSY.

Saturday evening last Justice Kennedy of the Supreme Court, on motion of Louis Marshall, granted an injunction restraining the New York Central Railway Company from guaranteeing $50,000,000 bonds of the West Shore Railroad and from perfecting the lease of the West Shore for 100 years. Mr. Marshall represents 329 shares of the capital stock of the New York Central, owned by Syracuse parties. The injunction is the outgrowth of the rejection of Mr. Marshall's protest made before the meeting of the directors of the Central Road at Albany Nov. 4. He argued that the leasing of the West Shore by the Central was against public policy, and therefore void; that the statutes of the State forbid the consolidation of parallel and competing lines; and that it would entail an addition of $50,000,000 liability on the Central Road, and thus depreciate the Central stock.

Chauncey M. Depew, President, and the directors of the New York Central Railroad were today served with an order to show cause next Saturday why they should not be restrained from buying the West Shore Railroad or making a lease or guaranteeing its bonds. Mr. Depew said tonight: "Of the ninety millions of New York Central stock only $32,900 is represented by the complainants in this action. The rest of the stockholders at a meeting held in Albany Nov. 4 voted in favor of this lease. I was informed by a prominent operator in stocks Sunday that the market was to be sold short today by virtue of a meeting at the Windsor Hotel. A copy of the injunction was shown at the meeting, and it was known the papers were not to be served on me until 1 o'clock today. A curious anomaly of the situation is that of the $50,000,000 of stock of the West Shore Company $49,504,000 has assented to the lease up till tonight. If this lease shall fail these interests will be sent back into hopeless insolvency and the creditors of West Shore, to whom it owes $10,000,000, would nearly all become bankrupt if the road stopped running. The stock of the New York Central has gone down $4,000,000 for the alleged purposes of protection, so that the insignificant stock represented by the complainants giving security in $250 has inflicted these heavy damages. There is no injunction against the sale of the West Shore Road, but only against the New York Central from buying the West Shore. This does not restrain Mr. Vanderbilt from purchasing it should he so elect," and Mr. Depew's eyes twinkled as he closed the interview.

WARNER, WARD, AND WORK INDICTED.

After a prolonged investigation the Federal grand jury finished the examination of the transactions of a number of persons and firms with the firm of Grant & Ward, the last witnesses examined being James and Charles McNamee, the partners of J. Henry Work. When it had concluded its labors the grand jury presented indictments against ten of the persons implicated, and adjourned until Monday next. Justice Brown of the United States Circuit Court was temporarily absent when the indictments were brought in, but was hastily summoned and received them. They included indictments against W. S. Warner, J. Henry Work, and Ferdinand Ward. The specific charge was for conspiracy against the creditors of the Marine National Bank, over the affairs of which institution alone has the United States Court any jurisdiction. All of the court officials declined to state the names of other persons against whom indictments were found.

District-Attorney Dorsheimer said late this afternoon that probably no arrests would be made until tomorrow. When permission was asked to see the indictments found he said that it would be manifestly improper to exhibit the papers until after the arrests had been made. As soon as the indictments had been filed with Clerk Griffins bench warrants were issued by Commissioner Shields, and placed in the hands of Marshal Holmes for service at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Deputy-Marshal, armed with the warrants, visited the office of Mr. Work, but up to 6 o'clock had not returned to the Federal Building and no arrests were reported. It is the general impression at the District-Attorney's and United States Marshal's offices that no arrests were likely until tomorrow, and that in case Deputy-Marshal Holmes succeeded in his efforts to find either Warner or Work he would hold them in custody at a hotel or at their residences and bring them into court in the morning, when the prisoners would be prepared with the necessary bail to await their trial. Col. George Bliss and Mr. C. F. McLean, counsel for Mr. Warner, were disposed to treat the finding of the indictments very lightly, and stated that their client would surrender himself to Commissioner Shields tomorrow morning. When Mr. McLean was seen at his rooms in the New York Hotel tonight he said that he had not seen his client since Friday, and did not know where he was or what he had done in relation to the indictment. He declared that he had not had any communication with Mr. Warner since the indictment was found.

Among the rumors about the action of the grand jury was one that Mayor Grace had been indicted. He was seen at his residence, No. 31 East Thirth-eighth street.

"Have I been indicted?" he asked. "Why, certainly not. Why should I be? Such a thing is preposterous beyond possibility. I was not connected with the Marine Bank at the time of its collapse, nor had I been for months before. This is the only line on which I might in the remotest way be assailed."

"But has an effort been made to indict you?" was asked.

"I am aware that there are persons, politicians among them, who would rejoice to see me indicted; but for what? Last week I was served with a summons to appear before the United States grand jury, and I announced my purpose to obey the summons whenever called upon; but up till now the Marshal has not called upon me."

United States District-Attorney Benjamin B. Foster, at a late hour this evening, in reply to questions regarding the reported indictment of Messrs. Warner, Work, and Ward, declined to affirm the truth or deny the falsity of the report. He did say, however, that no indictment had been found against any one else in connection with the alleged conspiracy. Neither Mr. Warner nor Mr. Work was at home tonight. These two gentlemen, who have been kept under surveillance for some time past by private detectives, were apprehended by Deputy-Marshal Holmes, in whose charge was placed the service of the warrants for their arrest under the indictments found against them. This evening they were technically under arrest. United States Marshal McMahon late tonight said he knew where the accused men were, and that they had arranged to come into court tomorrow and to give bail for their appearance for trial on the indictments.

ENTICED A GIRL FROM HOME.

William Peck, a young man charged with having enticed from her home in Stamford, Conn., Sarah Gilfoyle, a young girl who was employed as a domestic in the family of his stepmother, and inducing her to come to this city, was arrested today. The girl was found in a respectable house at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Seventh avenue, and the couple were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Jefferson Market Police Court in the afernoon. Peck is the son of a well-known and worthy patent lawyer, at present in Washington, who lives with his family at Stamford. He has been for some years employed as a clerk in the warerooms of W. H. Jackson & Co., manufacturers of grates and fenders, at No. 31 East Seventeenth street. Sarah Gilfoyle is 15 years old, and is the daughter of a laborer living in Stamford. For five months she had been employed as a domestic and children's nurse in Mrs. Peck's house. There she made the acquaintance of young Peck and this intimacy led to her ruin. When arraigned in court today she was finally persuaded to make an affidavit charging Peck with having enticed her from home for immoral purposes. He was held for examination, the Justice refusing to take bail.

DR. FROTHINGHAM'S WILL.

The will of Dr. William Frothingham, who shot himself accidentally last week, was filed today in the Surrogate's office by an agent of the Safe-Deposit Company of New York, where it had been placed for safe keeping. The witnesses to it are Edwin R. Fay and Rollin C. Newton. Margaret H. Frothingham, the testator's wife, and Sheldon Potter of Philadelphia are made executrix and executor. Herbert Frothingham, a nephew of the testator, is given all medical and surgical instruments and appliances, together with such books as he may select, and $100 as a remembrance. The houses at No. 2520 Fox street and No. 2150 Percy street, Philadelphia, the testator directs to be made a part of the trust which he held under the will of his mother, Jane Ann Frothingham, for the benefit of his sister, Catherine F. Dennis. He directs that his personal property, except such parts as his wife or children may select, shall be sold and the proceeds added to his residuary estate. He bequeaths his property to his widow, two daughters, two brothers, a sister, and a niece. Of insurance money upon his life, not payable to his wife, the testator gives $300 to the Children's Aid Society and $300 to the Society for the Suppression of Vice of New York. "Should my life terminate by accident," the will reads, "thus bringing to my estate any money from an accidental life-insurance policy," the testator directs $500 to be given to the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Children's Aid Society each. A codicil, dated June 1, 1885, revokes the bequest made to his niece, as "she has recently acquired property."

RUN DOWN AT LAST.

P. M. L. Sheppard, for thirty-five years cashier of the freight department of the New York Central Railway at Buffalo, passed through New York today en route for Buffalo in custody of one of Pinkerton's detectives. Early in June, 1884, Sheppard suddenly left Buffalo, and on investigating his accounts it was learned he was a defaulter for about $27,000. He was traced to St. Catharines, Clifton, and Montreal, Canada, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, but could not be arrested for want of an extradition treaty. After swindling a Montreal cigar-manufacturer he returned to the United States, and was traced through towns in New York and Massachusetts to Waldo, Fla., where he was found, having purchased an orange-grove and horses.

THE STRAITON & STORM BOYCOTT.

The firm of Straiton & Storm has not yet ordered work resumed in all the various departments in the factory, the members preferring to wait until they are assured that the boycott on their goods in Massachusetts has been entirely removed. The Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 144, met this evening and the committee that has been investigating the causes of the boycott on Straiton & Storm's cigars in Lynn, Mass., made an additional report. The members of the committee said that there was good reason to believe that an attempt had been made by some clique to blackmail the firm under cover of the boycott. There was a certain man who claimed to be an officer of a powerful labor organization, who had been invited to come to this city and to personally investigate the complaints that had been made against the firm. The person gave some excuse for being unable to come to New York and at the same time urged the leaders of various trades-unions in Massachusetts to push on the boycott and recommended the sale of tenement-house cigars. The Investigating Committee are determined to unearth the conspiracy and to expose those persons who have sought to make money by trading on the credulity of honest trades-union workingmen by inducing them to boycott a firm against whom no grievance exists.

A MOTHER'S FEARFUL LEAP.

Mrs. Louise Steiger, aged 22 years, leaped from the window of her apartments on the fourth floor of the tenement at No. 712 Grand street, Hoboken, tonight, with her 8-months-old son, Ernest, in her arms. They struck an iron railing of the stoop of the house. The child was instantly killed and the mother fatally wounded. Her husband, William Steiger, who is employed as keeper of the wine cellar at Louis Miller's restaurant, No. 523 Broadway, returned home soon after the unconscious mother and dead child had been carried up-stairs. Steiger did not speak a word, but pushed the physician gently aside and silently gazed upon his wife; then he swiftly stepped to a closet and attempted to cut his throat with a carving-knife. He was disarmed after a desperate struggle and locked up to prevent further attempts upon his life.

SOUTHERN HARBORS.

MEETING OF A CONVENTION TO DISCUSS WAYS AND MEANS FOR SECURING MUCH-NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Over 100 delegates to the Southern Harbor Improvement Convention, which meets in this city tomorrow, have already arrived. Two hundred and fifty delegates are expected, representing nearly all the States, Congressional Districts, cities, and ports directly interested in the South Atlantic trade. The object of the convention is to present to Congress in a forcible and succinct manner the great value of the ports of the South Atlantic to the commerce of the whole country at the present time and to show in contrast to this the immensely increased value to commerce which these posts would have if their facilities were increased according to the plans and estimates of the United States Engineers who have been detailed by the Government on the improvement of the Southern harbors. In addition to this, also, it is proposed to show the country the great saving in time and money which would result if appropriations sufficient to enable the works to be carried on from their inception to their completion be made at one time instead of being doled out piecemeal, as has been the practice heretofore, thereby necessitating the abandonment and indefinit postponement of the works while in an incomplete condition. Present appearances indicate that there will be considerable lively discussion and rivalry, but harmonious action, which will take shape in the adoption of a memorial to Congress in the form of a series of resolutions and possibly the appointment of a committee to wait upon that body.

INDIGNANT DAKOTA FARMERS.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23.—A Minto (Dak.) dispatch says much trouble has arisen here over the refusal of the Manitoba Road to deliver cars for wheat bought by one Majors, appointed by farmers to buy against elevator companies and who has been paying two cents above elevator prices. An indignation meeting was held because the appeal made to the Dakota Commissioners was not hearkened to. The farmers' organization is strong, and the more indiscreet threaten to tear up the tracks.

NOTED PRISONERS FOR DETROIT.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.—Deputy Marshals leave this morning for the Detroit House of Correction with fourteen prisoners sentenced at the recent session of the United States Court. Among the number are Alonzo Fuget, the noted and aged counterfeiter, and Alf Little, the mountain desperado, who is said to have participated in the killing of fourteen men. Fuget goes for five years and Little was sentenced for sixteen years for forging pensions papers.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Judge Prendergast Makes the Appointment of the Three Commissioners.

Francis Hoffman Jr., Sam Raymond, and Daniel Corkery Named by the Court.

Hoffman Accepts, Corkery May Do So, but Sam Raymond Cannot Do So—Pence Satisfied.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Prendergast announced in his court-room the names of the three Election Commissioners over whose appointment he has been pondering for some time past. They are: Francis A. Hoffman Jr., Democrat, for one year; Samuel B. Raymond, Republican, for two years; and Daniel Corkery, Democrat, for three years. After announcing the appointments the Judge instructed his clerk to notify the persons to appear in court tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and be qualified to assume the duties of their office.

Francis Hoffman Jr. is a lawyer, living on the North Side, and has taken an active interest in politics as a German Democrat for a number of years past. He is a son of the late Lieut.-Gov. Hoffman.

Sam Raymond is a well-known Republican of the Eighteenth Ward. He has always been an active working Republican, and for several years past has been on most of the Republican committees. He is engaged in the sugar business, and is an American.

Daniel Corkery is a coal dealer, and lives on the South Side. He is a member of the Board of Education. As his term does not expire till 1887, he will have to resign that position in order to become an Election Commissioner. Mr. Corkery is an Irishman.

"I suppose they will do reasonably well," said A. M. Pence, the author of the law. "I thought he was going to appoint a West Side Republican—J. R. Wheeler. It is better that Raymond should have been appointed, as there are two factions in the Republican party on the West Side, and it would have caused ill-feeling to have selected a member of either faction. I think the law will operate in their hands, and it will operate well if they give it half a chance. I believe they will do that. I don't know Mr. Corkery, but I have read that he was a good man. I think Mr. Hoffman's is an excellent appointment, and that Mr. Raymond has all the intelligence necessary to take care of his party. It was natural that two Democrats should be selected. I expected it. The law is in pretty good hands. I understand Mr. Corkery is a member of the Board of Education. If so, he is ineligible, as the law says a Commissioner shall not hold any other public office. It is said, too, that Mr. Raymond has not lived in Chicago ten years. That length of residence is an essential qualification. If he cannot take the oath required, he also is ineligible."

In 1876 Mr. Raymond was living in Evanston.

"I heard that I was appointed," said Mr. Francis A. Hoffman Jr. "It was a surprise to me, as I had recommended another man. I will accept. I have always been in favor of laws that will enable every legal voter to vote with the least detriment to himself and secure the counting of his vote as cast. I have examined the law superficially, never having had occasion to do so thoroughly. I knew it was before the Legislature and have read the comments of The Tribune upon it. The object in view can be carried out by the law as well as could be expected. There may be provisions that may be defective, but I presume they can be remedied. As far as I am concerned, since I have been appointed to the position, I propose to have the law executed honestly, faithfully, and regardless of the wishes and the aspirations of any man or set of men. Whenever the law operates detrimentally to the interests of the community, if it cannot be avoided, I will resign. But so long as I am Commissioner I propose to carry it out to the very letter, and see that it is carried out faithfully and honestly by all the appointees under us."

Mr. Sam Raymond told a Tribune reporter last night that he thought there must be some mistake about his appointment, of which, he said, the reporter's information was his first intimation. He had told Judge Prendergast positively that he would not and could not accept the appointment. When his attention was called to that portion of the oath requiring that the Commissioner shall have lived in the city ten years, he said that that barred him, as he had lived at Evanston during and subsequent to 1876. He was glad of this loophole of escape and said he would take advantage of it.

Mr. Corkery could not be found last evening, but his wife, with whom he had talked the matter over, stated that he would resign from the School Board and accept the position. The provision in the Election law which makes a ten-years' continuous residence in the city necessary in order that a person may be eligible for Election Commissioner is in the oath of office, which is to be "in substance" in the following form:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, and have resided in the city of ——, in the State of Illinois, for a period of ten years last past, and that I am a legal voter and householder in said city and State. That I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, to the best of my ability, and will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of the office of Election Commissioner of said city.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A PROMINENT QUAKER FARMER IS KILLED BY A BLACK FIEND, WHO FIRES A NEIGHBOR'S BARN AND ESCAPES.

Chester, Pa., Nov. 23.—John Sharpless, one of the most prominent Orthodox Friends in Delaware County, was most foully murdered at his farm, about two miles from this city, last night. His farm is a part of the original farm owned by John Sharpless, of whom he is a lineal descendant, and is located on a lonely road. At 9 o'clock last night a strange colored man called at the house while it was raining. He found Mr. Sharpless sitting with his family, his wife and two ladies and a nurse. He induced Mr. Sharpless to go to the barn with him for some straps under the pretext that a carriage in which were three ladies had broken down in the road. When in the stable the negro struck Mr. Sharpless in the back of the head with a hatchet, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. After taking his watch the negro put out the lantern and returned to the house for the purpose, it is supposed, of killing all therein. In reply to a question he said he wanted money, and advanced toward one of the women, at the same time asking what had become of the young girl, whom he missed from the room. Upon learning that she had gone out and that the colored servant had been sent for, the villain left. He went across the fields in the direction of John Lindsay's, adjoining, and it is supposed fired the barn to distract attention, for it was burned down a short time after the murder with all the crops, farming implements, and four head of horses, entailing a loss of $5,000. The body of John Sharpless was found in the stable where he had fallen. He was a very plain, generous man, a well-to-do farmer without an enemy in the world, and his murder is appalling. He was about 67 years of age. He was President of the Sharpless Bi-Centennial Association, and took an active part in the affairs of the community and his religious society.

The post-mortem examination shows that the back of Mr. Sharpless' skull was fractured in five places, and that the wound must have been inflicted with some heavy, blunt instrument. The country around is being carefully searched for the murderer. The county authorities offer $500 in addition to a like amount by the family for the arrest of the murderer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23.—The police this evening arrested a negro answering the description of the murderer of John Sharpless at Chester, and he will be given a hearing tomorrow morning. He gives his name as Isaac Lewis, and says he has no home.

THE ORDNANCE COMMISSION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 23.—The Congressional Commission on Ordnance arrived in the city this morning, and, under the guidance of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, visited the principal manufacturing establishments in the city. The facilities possessed by the firms here for manufacturing steel for guns and armor-plating were clearly set forth at the different establishments, special stress being laid on the superior quality of the products by the use of natural gas as fuel. The members of the commission were delighted with what they saw, and, while they did not give any idea of what they would recommend, said they had not been prepared for what had been presented to them. They leave this evening for Washington.

MATTERS OF POLITICS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LATE VOTE IN NEW YORK—THE OPPOSITION TO SENATOR BECK—GENERAL NOTES.

New York, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The *Times* has collected through its special correspondents the complete official figures of the last election in this State. The figures make some very interesting disclosures, the most striking of which is that Gov. Hill's total vote is much smaller than that which Cleveland polled both for President in 1884 and for Governor in 1882. Hill's total this year is 501,418, which is 61,650 less than Cleveland's in 1884 and 33,900 less than Cleveland's in 1882. Hill is also 33,218 votes behind his own vote for Lieutenant-Governor in 1882. Hill also runs slightly behind three of his associates on the ticket, being 518 votes behind Chapin, 839 behind O'Brien, and 787 behind Sweet. Davenport's total vote is 72,274 less than Blaine's in 1884, but is 147,263 larger than Folger's in 1882, and 43,619 larger than Carr's vote for Secretary of State in 1883. Davenport is behind Carr this year 2,561 votes, 262 behind Wadsworth, and 227 behind Van Rensselaer. He runs ahead of the other candidates on his ticket. The Prohibition vote, which was 25,783 in 1882 and 24,999 in 1884, has risen to 30,840 this year.

There is one difficulty in the way of drawing deductions from these figures, and that is the absence of any preceding vote which can be taken as a fair basis of comparison. The vote for Governor in 1882, which would naturally be used for such purpose, is entirely unavailable because of the peculiar character of the contest in that year. Cleveland got his phenomenal majority then because, first, the entire Independent vote was cast for him, and, second, because thousands of Republicans staid at home in order to kill off Arthur and Folger from the Presidential succession. Last year's vote is unavailable as a basis of comparison, because there is always a falling off in the total vote at an election immediately succeeding a Presidential election. It is noticeable that, great as was Cleveland's plurality for Governor, his total vote in 1884 exceeded his total vote in 1882 by 27,730. He held all the strength he had at first and added to it besides. Hill, on the contrary, has not held the strength he had in 1882, but has lost over 33,000 votes of it. Davenport's total shows very plainly that he was defeated mainly by the same influence which defeated Folger and in the same way. The smallness of the plurality against him and the increase of 147,000 which he makes over Folger's vote shows that either he must have received a very large number of mugwump votes or else the Blaine contingent is greatly reduced in size.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Since last November there has been steady and growing opposition to Senator Beck, caused by what is said to be his secret friendship for Blaine in the last Presidential campaign. This feeling has been sharpened by the bickerings growing out of official appointments. He is now in Lexington, where Mr. Rauch, President of the Chamber of Commerce, made a speech the other day referring to Beck securing a life office for his son and using his Senatorial position for his own and his relatives' interests. He also made allusion to an alleged bargain between Senators Beck and Blackburn and Congressman Breckinridge to mutually aid each other in providing for their relatives. The opposition to Beck's course and to Beck himself has gone so far that one of the local papers publishes an entry from one of the tax books wherein the senior Senator is entered as a non-resident, and betting men offer that he will never again be elected.

Salem, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Dick Townshend is very much afraid Tom Merritt is bent on bothering him if the next Congressional Convention. Tom is a mighty factor among the Democratic lights. A little conference was held here the other day, Capt. S. L. Wight and Deputy-Collector Meagher of Centralia being present. Townshend and Merritt had a quiet little talk, when it is said the former was quite willing to have Merritt name the candidate for the Salem Post-Office, which will be vacant next month. The predicted upshot of this will be that either J. H. Merritt or Mr. Pyles of the *Herald-Advocate* will be the Postmaster, and when the convention comes around Thomas will browse around the other edge of the Congressional pasture.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 23.—The Territorial Democratic Committee, in session in Laramie City today, elected Col. Luke Murrin of Cheyenne Chairman for the ensuing year.

[Col. Murrin has been a member of the committee for many years.]

CLEARING AND FAIR WEATHER

IS PROMISED CHICAGO BY THE INVESTIGATORS.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a.m., clearing and fair weather, stationary temperature.

Upper Lake region, generally fair weather, preceded in eastern portion by local snows, northeasterly winds, becoming variable; stationary temperature, followed by slightly warmer weather.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair wather, winds generally shifting to easterly, slight changes in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, cloudy weather, light local snows or rains, winds generally southeasterly, followed by slowly rising temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, Nov. 23—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer ..	Direction of wind.......	State of weather.	Rain'n' during the last 7 h'rs.
Alpena, Mich.	30.17	32	N. E.	Cloudy	...
New York	29.75	34	N. E.	Lt. rain.	.22
Bismarck, Dak	30.28	30	S. E.	Cloudy	...
Buffalo, N. Y	30.00	30	N. E.	Lt. snow	.01
Cairo, Ill	30.11	40	N. W.	Cloudy	...
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.19	35	S. W.	Cloudy	...
Chicago, Ill	30.15	35	N. W.	Lt. snow	.28
Cincinnati, O.	30.05	35	N. E.	Lt. snow	.01
Cleveland, O.	29.98	34	E.	Sleet	.04
Deadwood, Dak	30.14	37	S. W.	Clear	...
Boston, Mass.	29.85	42	N. E.	Cloudy	.03
Denver, Colo	30.23	41	S. W.	Cloudy	...
Des Moines, Ia.	30.28	35	N. E.	Cloudy	...
Detroit, Mich.	30.05	36	N.	Cloudy	...
Dodge City, Kas	30.22	34	E.	Cloudy	...
Duluth, Minn	30.37	26	N. W.	Fair	...
Little Rock	30.10	37	N.	Clear	...
Escanaba, Mich	30.25	34	N. E.	Cloudy	...
Fort Buford, Mont	30.17	34	E.	Cloudy	...
Fort Garry, B. A.	30.38	28	S.	Cloudy	...
Galveston, Tex.	30.03	58	N. E.	Cloudy	...
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.13	34	N.	Cloudy	...
Halifax, N. S.	29.90	30	N.	Clear	...
Salt Lake	30.24	38	S. E.	Clear	...
Indianapolis, Ind	30.09	36	N.	Sleet	*—
La Crosse, Wis.	30.26	32	N.	Clear	...
Louisville, Ky.	30.05	39	N. W.	Fair	*—
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.70	36	N. E.	Cloudy	.05
Marquette, Mich.	30.27	35	N.	Cloudy	...
Memphis, Tenn	30.07	39	N. W.	Fair	...
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.16	34	N.	Lt. snow	*—
Montreal, Que.	30.09	25	N.	Clear	...
Moorhead, Minn	30.36	30	S. E.	Cloudy	...
Nashville, Tenn	30.04	40	N. W.	Cloudy	...
North Platte, Neb.	30.24	33	S. E.	Cloudy	.03
Omaha, Neb.	30.33	36	N. E.	Cloudy	...
Oswego, N. Y.	29.98	31	N. E.	Cloudy	...
Pittsburg, Pa	29.80	36	N.	Lt. snow	.11
New Orleans	30.00	51	N. E.	Cloudy	...
Quebec, Can.	30.12	26	E.	Fair	...
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	32	N. E.	Thr'ng.	*—
El Paso	30.10	56	N. W.	Clear	...
Stockton	...	..	...	...	...
Shreveport, La.	30.09	43	E.	Clear	...
Springfield, Ill	30.16	40	N.	Cloudy	...
St. Louis, Mo	30.19	39	N.	Cloudy	...
St. Paul, Minn.	30.34	29	W.	Clear	...
Toledo, O.	30.05	35	N.	Lt. snow	.01
Toronto, Can	30.04	30	N. E.	Cloudy	...
Yankton	30.34	30	S. E.	Cloudy	...
Helena, Mont	30.08	31	S. W.	Clear	*—
Mackinaw	30.20	34	N. E.	Clear	*—
Washington	29.76	37	N.	Lt. rain.	*—
Lamar	30.22	36	N. E.	Fair	...
Las Animas	30.16	40	S. E.	Cloudy	...

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
3 a. m.	30.065	38.8	72.9	N.	15	...	Cloudy.
6 a. m.	30.088	39.7	75.2	N.	12	.01	Thrtng.
11 a. m.	30.052	41.2	70.5	N. E.	12	...	Thrtng.
2 p. m.	30.136	41.4	65.0	N.	12	...	Cloudy
6 p. m.	30.154	36.7	90.8	N. W.	1	...	Lt. snow
10 p. m.	30.144	35.5	100.0	N. W.	9	.29	Lt. snow

Maximum thermometer, 42.5.
Minimum thermometer, 34.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.123.
Mean daily thermometer, 38.9.
Mean daily humidity, 80.1.

GREAT RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Nov. 23.—One of the most terrific rain-storms which ever visited this country has been prevailing the last week. Within twelve hours over ten inches of rain fell. All outside communication by rail and wire was entirely suspended until today. The damage in the city and suburbs is over $100,000.

SNOW AT HIGHLAND.

Highland, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The first snow of the season fell in this locality this afternoon. The weather is cold and the clouds promise more snow. The mercury stands tonight at 39° above zero.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Queenstown, Nov. 23.—Arrived off Roche's Point, the City of Richmond, from New York.

Glasgow, Nov. 23.—Arrived, the State of Pennsylvania, from New York.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.—Arrived, the Indiana, from Philadelphia.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 23.—Arrived, the Carthagenian, from Glasgow.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

Two Tenement Houses Filled with Families Destroyed—Three Lives Lost.

A Panic Ensues Among the Occupants and Many Marvelously Escape Death.

The Steamer Rio Grande's Cargo of Cotton on Fire—Other Serious Blazes.

New York, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The fire that broke out early this morning at No. 404 East Sixty-fourth street proved a fatal one. With No. 406, next door, the building was filled with Bohemian families. The houses were owned by Henry Bondheim, who employed the occupants as cigarmakers in his adjoining factory. About 150 persons slept in the two houses, including men, women, and children. The fire occurred about 2 o'clock. It was caused by the upsetting of a lamp in the apartments of Otto Matorcate, a cigarmaker, on the third floor of No. 404. Soon the flames communicated with the upper floors. Burning tobacco filled the house with smoke. The frightened persons rushed to the fire-escape in their night clothes. As in the case with many such buildings, the single fire-escape connects the two houses on each floor. There is no ladder by which the frightened people could descend. It was supposed the two houses could not be on fire at the same time. But these balconies were as usual blocked up with tubs and other incumbrances. The awakened women and children huddled, screaming, on these almost death-traps until rescued by the ladders of the firemen. Meanwhile the smoke rushed through the house, overpowering both those who were awake and asleep. Flames made their way up the stairs and through the air-shafts.

Mary Tralka, a widow, aged 40 years, with her daughters, Mary and Annie, respectively aged 7 and 6 years, residing on the fifth floor of No. 404, rushed to the escape, but seeing it blocked, and the fire bursting out of the windows beneath, went back into the room, only to drop down suffocated. Here they were found by the firemen after the fire had been extinguished. The flames communicated with No. 406, but did not do much damage. The loss on No. 404 is estimated at $5,000 and on No. 406 at $1,000, covered by insurance. All the property of the occupants of the former building was either lost or damaged.

The cause of the deaths of the three unfortunate persons is to be investigated by the Coroner, when the question of the imperfect and encumbered fire-escapes will receive a searching inquiry. A State law covers the case and may hold the owner of the building liable.

A report spread early among the homeless tenants that the house had been deliberately set on fire by one of their number. Henry Kohut, a Bohemian cigarmaker, was pointed out as the guilty one. He disappeared and did not show up till after 9 o'clock today. By that time the police had collected evidence enough to make a charge of arson and murder against him. The excitement of the Bohemians had become furious with rage, and threats of lynching were made if Kohut was found. Stratagem was resorted to by Mr. Bendheim, the cigar manufacturer, and Kohut, when he did come, was persuaded to go into the office on a pretext of settling his insurance there, and was not let out again until the police had been sent for and had come in sufficient force to protect him. Kohut was taken before Judge Duffy in the Yorkville Police court and remanded until the Fire Marshal had completed his investigation. Kohut is 25 years old and married, but without children. He is insured for $900, while his furniture was scarcely worth $75, and they claim that he set fire to the house to get the money. The prisoner was locked up in the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, and Fire-Marshal Sheldon was summoned. A swarm of the burned-out tenants followed him to the station with threats of dire vengeance, which they were with difficulty restrained from wreaking upon him. They gave their testimony readily, and it appeared from it that the fire did not, as reported, break out in Otto Materzek's room on the third floor, but in Kohut's, in the second story of the tenement No. 404.

MORE VICTIMS OF THE BURNED INSANE INFIRMARY.

Sandusky, O., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The Superintendent of the burned insane infirmary discovered today that three or four inmates, supposed to have been saved, are still missing. Whether they escaped and wandered into the country, or were burned to death, is unknown. This morning the contract was let for the building of a temporary structure for the accommodation of part of the inmates. The others will continue to be housed in the county jail. Four bodies charred beyond recognition have been taken from the ruins.

TWO MEN BURNED IN A SHANTY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 23.—A Dubois (Pa.) special says: "A shanty at Sabula, near here, was destroyed by fire last night, and two of the occupants, James McGranor and William Campbell, burned to death. The two men and a companion named Piper were intoxicated, and one of them accidentally upset a lamp, setting fire to the shanty. Piper escaped, but the others were too drunk to follow him, and they perished in the flames."

A STEAMER'S CARGO ON FIRE.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Late this evening the agencies here of British and foreign insurance companies have been in receipt of telegrams asking for explicit information as to the amount and character of cargo, and are very urgent in their demands for information relative to the Rio Grande of the Mallory Line. She sailed from this port for New York laden with 4,000 bales of cotton and merchandise, six cabin passengers and one steerage passenger. The Rio Grande is an iron ship of 2,048 tons burden, and valued at $300,000. She is commanded by Capt. J. F. Lewis and her crew-list numbers thirty-eight men. He cargo is valued by insurance agencies here holding insurance upon it at $260,000.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 23.—The steamer Rio Grande, from Galveston, has arrived here with the cotton in the forward compartment, lower hold, on fire. The fire is making headway. The compartment is being flooded by means of steam pumps and fire-engines.

IN CHICAGO.

At 2 o'clock Monday morning fire broke out at No. 301 Clark street. The building, a one-story and basement frame, was occupied by Louis Medelle as a cigar store and D. Blumenfeldt as a boot and shore store. The basement was occupied by A. Gegerman as a boot and shoe shop. Each of the occupants lost about $400; fully insured.

THE FAR WEST.

CHICAGO'S YOUTHFUL TRAVELER ENDEAVORS TO BOARD A STEAMER FOR CHINA—MORMON PERSECUTION OF GENTILES.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—McDougall Foster, the runaway boy from Chicago who was arrested here a week or so ago and placed in the Home of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, has again asserted his right to be known as the Young American Traveler. Last Thursday he ran away from the home and was not heard from again until this morning, when he was brought into the county jail at Oakland. A constable had found him on San Pablo avenue. Sheriff Hale received an intimation from the Aid Society that the boy was not wanted at the home. When he was first found here he was trying to steal his way on board of a China steamer. The authorities of Alameda County, who now have the boy in custody, are at a loss what to do with him.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 23.—The case of Deputy-Marshal Vandercook, charged by the police with lewdness, was taken before the Third District Court today on habeas corpus, claiming the ordinance to be invalid, and the hearing was set for Friday. Evidence accumulates that church agents for months have been employing harlots, spies, and procurers to entrap Gentiles. The copy of a contract with one San Francisco harlot has been procured whereby she was to come to Salt Lake and engage in certain transactions the nature of which she knew and fully understood, for which she received $700 in cash, and was to receive $1,000 for every prominent Gentile or Federal official entrapped. Women of the town came from other places, as is supposed, on similar contracts, and on their arrival took private houses and flooded the mails with notes to men whose names were furnished them asking them to call. Two more arrests were made today, but proceedings were staid and no other arrests are to be made till the District Court decides the habeas-corpus case.

The Tribune.

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PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

MCVICKER'S—J. C. Duff's Op. Co. in "The Mikado."
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Mme. Judic in "Grand Duchesse."
GRAND OPERA-H.—Thatcher, Primrose & West.
HOOLEY'S—Joseph Murphy in "Shaun Rhue."
COLUMBIA—Rhea in "Adrienne Lecouvreur."
ACADEMY—Bartley Campbell's "White ave."
STANDARD—"Prisoner for Life."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—"Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
CRITERION—"A Wife's Honor."
OLYMPIC—Tony Denier's "Humpty Dumpty."
PEOPLE'S—Chanfrau—"Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."
HAVERLY'S—Home Minstrels.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
ASSOCIATED SKATING-ACADEMIES—Day and even'g.
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Boston Temple Quartet Co.
THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Canon Farrar.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1885.

A CHRISTMAS STORY BY BRET HARTE.

Beginning next Sunday, THE TRIBUNE will publish the first installment of a new Christmas story of California life, entitled "Snowbound at Eagle's," by Bret Harte, the remaining installments of which will appear Sunday, Dec. 6, and Sunday, Dec. 13. Bret Harte's wide reputation as an entertaining story-writer is a sufficient index of the character of the new work. "Snowbound at Eagle's" reveals in the author the possession in full measure of the keen insight into human nature which marked the first works of his genius. THE TRIBUNE is the only Chicago paper in which "Snowbound at Eagle's" will appear. In view of what will undoubtedly be an increased demand for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of Nov. 29, Dec. 6, and Dec. 13, newsdealers should provide themselves accordingly.

DR. N. H. PAAREN was yesterday reappointed Illinois State Veterinarian by Gov. Oglesby.

MR. PARNELL has withdrawn from the contest for member of Parliament from the Irish district of Liverpool.

BARTLETT TRIPP of Yankton has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota.

THE second annual convention of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association began yesterday at St. Louis.

IT is said that the cigar importers of Chicago intend to protest against the assessment of duty upon the value of the boxes in which cigars are imported.

THE moderate members of Parliament are not satisfied with Parnell's manifesto. They say it raises false issues and does many other undesirable things.

THE investigation of the Cook County Insane Asylum management was continued yesterday. Much of the testimony heard was on behalf of the defense.

A DETERMINED opposition to Senator Beck is said to have grown up among his Kentucky constituents, and the chances of his reëlection are not considered good.

AT Williamston, Michigan, Willie Demund blew off his thumb and forefinger with dynamite. The fright caused his grandmother to fall dead from heart-disease.

THE British expeditionary force in Burmah has captured two more towns without encountering serious opposition. King Theebaw awaits the English at Mandalay with a large force.

THE Chicago Societa Cristoforo Colombo, an Italian organization, denounces Sheriff Hanchett by resolution because he has allowed the three ropes used in the triple hanging to be placed on exhibition.

IT is stated from New York that George H. Sterling's appointment as a Port Warden in that city by Gov. Hill is looked upon by Cleveland's friends as a direct slap at the President's civil-service policy.

THE prisoners in the County Jail will be allowed for Thanksgiving dinner 150 pounds of chicken and seventy-five pounds of turkey, besides celery, coffee, apples, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables.

MR. EDWARD GREEN, Postmaster at Hainsville, Ind., was married a few days since, whereat a young woman to whom he had written nearly 200 tender letters has begun suit for breach of promise. She asks $5,000.

FOR some months the farmers near Carthage, N. Y., have been annoyed by the malicious destruction of property. Suspicion has of late fastened on a man named Burns and his four sons, and they have been ordered to leave.

A DOUBLE tenement-house, filled with Bohemian families, was destroyed by fire yesterday in New York, and a mother and her two young daughters perished in the flames. A terrible panic ensued among the occupants, and many barely escaped with their lives.

THE money market was firm, with a fair demand from the Chicago packers and others. The rates for sterling exchange were reduced about half a cent. The New York stock market opened at a considerable decline from the closing prices of Saturday, and there was a further shrinkage during the forenoon, but the list rallied later and closed strong.—The Chicago produce markets were irregular, with not much trading. Provisions were strengthened by purchases for a leading packing firm, wheat was dull, and corn was depressed by the advance in rail freights with signs of larger arrivals for the near future. As compared with Saturday pork closed 10 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, meats 5 cents higher, wheat ⅛ cent lower, corn 1 cent lower for this month, oats ⅜ cent lower, rye firm, barley weak, flaxseeds ½ cent lower.

AT a caucus of the Republican Commissioners of Cook County Mr. Klehm was chosen as candidate for Chairman. As by attending the caucus those present practically bound themselves to accept its decisions, Mr. Klehm will, of course, receive the solid vote of his Republican colleagues.

WILLIAM S. WARNER, Ferd Ward, and J. Henry Work were indicted yesterday by the United States grand jury at New York for conspiring against the creditors and stockholders of the Marine Bank. They were not arrested, but will give themselves up today. The District-Attorney refused to make public the indictments.

RUMORS are plentiful as to the Balkan war. It is reported that the Servians have bombarded and set fire to Widin; that a decisive attack on Slivnitza is imminent, after which King Milan will listen, if victorious, to proposals of peace; that Austria has joined Germany in urging Turkey to interfere, and that a revolutionary party at Belgrade has already overturned the Servian Government.

LUCIUS A. WHITE, who was arrested at St. Louis about two months ago charged with the forgery of Brazilian securities, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court yesterday morning subject to the decision of the point as to the constitutionality of the law under which the indictments of forgery of foreign securities was framed, the point to be raised by notice in arrest of judgment.

A WARLIKE spirit exists among the half-breeds in the Northwest Territory. No sooner did the news of Riel's execution reach the Indians and half-breed French than a movement was inaugurated to secure aid from American half-breeds. There will be no trouble during the winter months, but the pent-up vengeance of the followers of Riel will probably break out in the spring and create havoc among the frontier settlers.

ADVICES from Salt Lake say that the Mormon Church agents have for months been engaged in employing members of the demimonde to entrap prominent Gentiles and break the force of the prosecutions under the Edmunds law. One San Francisco adventuress received $700 as a retainer, and secured a written contract, by the terms of which she was to get $1,000 for every Federal official who might be compromised through her arts.

THERE has just been submitted in the Supreme Court of the United States the case of George A. and Fred W. Bowman, plaintiffs in error, against The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The plaintiffs desired to ship from Chicago to Marshalltown, Ia., 1,000 kegs of beer. The defendants refused to carry the freight for fear of violating the prohibitory laws of Iowa. The question at issue involves an interpretation of the law regarding inter-State commerce.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST has appointed two Democrats and one Republican as Election Commissioners. S. B. Raymond and not A. M. Pence is nominated for the Republican Commissioner. Since the County and City Central Committees saw fit to recommend several persons to the County Judge from whom to choose the Republican Commissioner, modestly suggesting some of their own number, and since it was deemed wise to ignore the fitness of A. M. Pence, Judge Prendergast is perhaps not to blame that the author of the Election law has nothing to say about its enforcement. Since the Republican committees, in assuming to speak for the party, showed so much delicacy in not urging the appointment of more than one Republican Commissioner, an apology will probably be found for not giving more than was asked for. At any rate, Judge Prendergast has seen fit to appoint two Democrats to one Republican, although the law was passed by a Republican Legislature in the face of malignant Democratic opposition, and is to be put in force in a Republican county and city. He has also thought proper to secure for the Democrats double the number of years of service that are granted to the Republicans. The execution of the law was intended to be intrusted to its friends. If either of the Democratic Election Commissioners had a word to say in favor of the law previous to its adoption he was remarkably fortunate in keeping the outside world from hearing it. One of them (Hoffman) was a member of the Democratic Campaign Committee which treacherously sought to defeat the law by trickery in printing the tickets. Corkery, the other Democratic Commissioner, is one of Carter Harrison's appointees on the City Board of Education. In order to accept, Corkery will have to resign his place on this board, and he has already signified his intention of doing this. There seem to be still graver obstacles to Mr. Raymond serving, because it is said he has not been a resident of the city for ten years, the oath of the Election Commissioner requiring this period of residence in order to make him eligible. Perhaps this was understood in advance. Mr. Raymond on being informed of his disqualification said that he was glad to hear of it, as he had informed Judge Prendergast that, under no circumstances, would he accept the office.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

The current number of *Puck* contains a cartoon representing the Pope attempting, through the medium of the ballot-box, to tear down from the wall the following inscription from the Constitution of this country: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." The motives of his action are to be found in the following declarations, taken from the recent Papal encyclical issued to the "faithful" from the Vatican in Rome:

> All Catholics must make themselves felt as active elements in daily political life in the countries where they live. *They must penetrate wherever possible in the administration of civil affairs.*
>
> Every Catholic should rigidly adhere to the teachings of the Roman pontiffs, especially in the matter of modern liberty, which already, under the semblance of honesty of purpose, leads to error and destruction.
>
> All Catholics should do all in their power to cause the Constitutions of States and legislation to be modeled in the principles of the true church.

It has hitherto been supposed, and indeed claimed by prominent members of the Roman Catholic denomination, that Leo XIII. was a liberal-minded pontiff, both by education and natural inclination; but the extracts printed above from his recent encyclical will only tend to convince the world that, though he lives in the latter part of the nineteenth century, he has not advanced mentally or spiritually beyond the spirit of the times that burned Savonarola, persecuted Galileo, revoked the Edict of Nantes, set up the Spanish Inquisition, and banished the Huguenots. Had Leo XIII. been writing on the eve of the Revocation instead of in this year of grace, already beginning to show the first streaks of the dawn of the twentieth century, he would have been in harmony with theological sentiment; today his words only show that while the world has advanced he has no sympathy with its progress, and is seeking to arrest it by opposing his puny strength.

The substance of these extracts is in the effect of a command. He has issued his order to the church in all countries that it must accept his orders and dogmas without question, that it must obey implicitly, that it must surrender all right of thought and private judgment and opinion and accept commands whether they commend themselves to belief or not. He goes a step further than this and commands the members of his church "to penetrate wherever possible in the administration of civil affairs" as Catholics, and having done this, then "they should do all in their power to cause the Constitutions of States and legislation to be modeled in the principles of the true church," meaning, of course, to her dogmas.

There was a time when an encyclical of this nature emanating from "the Supreme Pontiff" would have met with implicit obedience throughout the Christian world, but that time has passed. It has gone by in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. It will not meet with general assent in Italy, or even in Spain. In North America its authority will not be recognized, except in Mexico and Lower Canada. He may remind the faithful that Governments, and Constitutions, and legislation belong to them, and that science, art, and education must be dominated by the church, but the reminder will fall upon careless ears. The world will keep on its appointed course without caring for the encyclical or trembling at it as it would have done once. Revolutions never go backward. The world has swung away from these four or five century old dogmas of Leo XIII., though in the seclusion of the Vatican, where he resolutely shuts ears and eyes to modern progress, he refuses to recognize it. So far as this country is concerned it will never tolerate the mixing in politics of Catholics as Catholics or of any other denomination in a sectarian manner. As *Puck* says, "It will be a bad day for those who attempt to bring it about." It may be that the Pope has mistaken the temper of the times because of the compliment paid him by Prince Bismarck in referring the Caroline Islands question to him and abiding by his decision. If that be so, he would do well to inaugurate his scheme of Catholic politics in Germany and see how it would work.

JOMACKINISM IN OHIO.

The extent to which Jomackinism was practiced in the recent Ohio election has been very thoroughly exposed. There was more or less of it in various parts of State, but the most audacious and rascally work was practiced in Cincinnati and Columbus, and in each of the two cities in a similar manner—that is, by forgery of the election returns. The crime was the same in each case. The only difference lies in the methods of committing it.

The Cincinnati forgery was not as expert or artistic as that which was done in Columbus, and it was, moreover, accompanied by other "fine work." It will be remembered that all the judges in Precinct A, Fourth Ward, were "Democrats"—a condition necessary to the success of the conspiracy. The first move on the part of these Democratic judges was to throw away 100 Republican votes and substitute Democratic tickets for them. Only forty-eight Republican votes were counted from the precinct, and yet 146 Republicans have come forward and made affidavit that they voted, and for the Republican ticket. This fraud added 200 to the bogus Democratic majority, and when the tallies and totals were made up it was found that it stood 726 for the Democrats and forty-eight for the Republicans. The judges, however, who had frequent reports from Democratic watchers in Republican precincts as to the extent of the vote, discovered that their first rascality would not elect the McLean candidates for the Legislature. More Democratic votes were needed, so they resorted to forgery. The most obvious as well as the easiest way of committing it would have been to have raised the 726 to 1,726 by prefixing "1," but this would have made the total so absurdly large as instantly to expose the forgery. Instead of doing this they changed the "7" into a "9" in a clumsy way, thus making the alleged total of one of the Democratic candidates 926 instead of 726, which latter figures had already been raised from 546 by the substitution we have described, and changed the "7s" from the hundreds place in the totals of the others to "9s." The reproduction of the forged figures below will show how clumsily the rascals did their work.

At the exciting Presidential election of the fall before the total vote of that stuffed precinct for Blaine, Cleveland, Butler, and St. John was 624; but the registration at the late election was 720 names, and no votes could be legally accepted that were not registered. It is known that 100 bogus names were registered, which was the first step in fraud. Having packed the registration, the Democratic fine-workers coolly proceeded to pack the returns. The vote in this precinct, according to the returns on the head of the ticket, was 996, or 276 more votes than were registered, and 372 more votes than were cast at the Presidential election!

This vote may be instructively analyzed still further. The vote for Foraker and Hoadly throughout the city fell off as a rule, and in uniform proportion, below the Presidential vote, this precinct being an exception. For example:

The vote for Blaine was	178
The vote for Cleveland was	442
The vote for Butler and St. John was	4
Total	624

Now take the October vote:

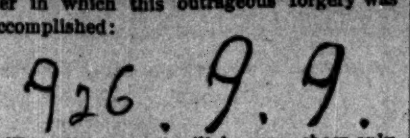
Hoadly's vote was	926
Foraker's vote was	48
Leonard's vote was	22
Total	996

That is to say, Hoadly is credited with 484 more votes than were cast for Cleveland and Foraker received 130 fewer votes than were cast for Blaine!

The count for legislative candidates revealed even greater peculiarities. By that count it was made to appear that the eight candidates for Senator had received the following votes, the result being to elect the Democrats:

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Geo. W. Hardacre	34,128	John Brashears	34,590
Frank Kirchner	34,244	James C. Hoppie	34,847
Jas. C. Richardson	34,401	Robert Kuehnert	34,619
Amzi McGill	34,253	Moses F. Wilson	34,873

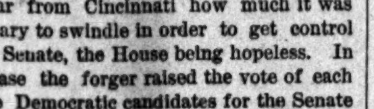
Investigation showed where at least part of the alleged Democratic majorities came in. The manipulators in this precinct seem to have had a penchant for turning 7s into 9s, and the fraudulent increment in the vote, of course, was given to the Democrats. The accompanying illustration, which is a facsimile of the return, shows the clumsy manner in which this outrageous forgery was accomplished:



The tell-tale 7s, it will be seen, show only too plainly beneath the altered figures. By this change, of course, the fine-workers simply gave their candidates 200 more votes than were originally counted for them, thus virtually robbing the Republicans of 200 votes in addition to the 100 changed Republican tickets, making a difference of 400 in the alleged Democratic majorities.

In the face of all this rascality the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, the two principal organs of the McLean gang and defenders of the frauds, declare that the four defeated Democratic candidates for the Senate shall have their certificates and take their seats because the courts have no right to go behind the forged returns made by the judges! In other words, they make their claim to a Democratic majority in the Senate upon a palpable, barefaced forgery. They do not even attempt to deny it. They only deny the right of any court to interfere with the rascality. They propose to bulldoze the thing through. The *Plaindealer* says "there is not much to be said about this. *It is so because it is so.*" In other words, it is so because of forgery, perjury, and swindling, which ought to consign every one of those who were engaged in it, as well as those who defend it, to the penitentiary.

The Columbus forgery was a neater piece of work, because it was done more leisurely. The Cincinnati job was completed the night of the election by some of the judges; the Columbus job by an expert some days after election. There was no need of haste in the latter place, as the gang were waiting there to hear from Cincinnati how much it was necessary to swindle in order to get control of the Senate, the House being hopeless. In this case the forger raised the vote of each of the Democratic candidates for the Senate from 208 to 508 by simply making an addition at the top of the "2" that changed it to "5," as will be seen by the following facsimile of the job:



The workmanship in this case was very clever. There was no such clumsy, bungling botchery as characterized the Cincinnati forgeries. Their work indeed was so hurriedly done that Clerk Jordan, in counting in the forgery, had to help complete the work of the scoundrels by counting 926 for candidates in cases where the forger had forgotten to change the "7" to "9." In the one case the 200 votes were added by forgery; in the other by the Clerk himself because, as he said, "it seemed proper to him." Now, in Columbus there was none of this kind of bungling. The figures were changed with care, and the tallies on the sheet were also added up and made to correspond with the forgery with equal care. In spite, however, of all the pains bestowed upon his work by the Columbus forger, he has not succeeded as well as his associate in the scheme at Cincinnati. His forgery was detected and an honest County Clerk refused to count it, whereas in Cincinnati the Clerk counted in the forged returns, and then, with the rest of the gang, cries out that the courts have no right to go behind the returns and the men elected on their face have the right and shall go to the Senate by a fraud which is confessed.

Such is Jomackinism in Ohio. The McLean gang have followed in the steps of the Mackin gang by attempting to reverse the popular verdict in a State election where the Legislature was so close that the change of a few votes would turn its control from the majority to the minority. There is this difference, however, in the two cases. The fraud in the Sixth Senatorial District in this State has been partially punished, at least, by the conviction and imprisonment of the chief scoundrel. The rascals who perpetrated the forgeries in Franklin and Hamilton Counties have thus far escaped. There is another difference, also. The respectable Democrats of Chicago made no attempt to defend Mackin in his crookedness after it was exposed. The Democrats of Cincinnati defend the exposed forgeries, confess them without any show of concealment, and demand that the rascality shall be no bar to the seating of the defeated candidates.

THE MERIT VS. THE SPOILS SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

It is singular that Democratic advocates of the spoils system should try to fortify themselves with precedents drawn from England, where office jobbery became so intolerable that it was overthrown and a thoro reform of the civil service effected over forty years ago. For instance, the New York *World* (Dem.) says:

> The very highest English statesman in the public service, the Prime Minister, who is the practical head of the Government, does not regard it as beneath his dignity to be a party man. His colleagues are appointed at his recommendation. He dispenses, with rare exceptions, the whole patronage of the crown. But he acknowledges his duty to party and promotes to positions of dignity and trust those who are of his own party and are the most vigorous and useful in advancing its interests.

It is not disputed that political offices in Great Britain are filled with the adherents of the party in power, and that to this extent even Mr. Gladstone must be ranked as a "party man." Vacancies in the Church Establishment and in certain responsible political offices are usually filled from the ranks of the dominant party, and it has not been proposed either in this country or in England to bring officers of these or similar classes under the operation of civil-service rules. The fitness of a Cabinet officer is not to be tested by competitive examination, nor can his tenure of office properly continue during good behavior. High political officers are connected with the policies of the Government and occupy a wholly different position from the clerks, and Postmasters, and Collectors, and minor officials who are concerned solely with routine and administrative public business.

Since Mr. Gladstone has been cited as a "party man" it may be well to quote the following declaration made by him while still at the head of the Government:

> As to the clerkships in my own office—the office of the Treasury—every one of you has just as much power over their disposal as I have. . . . In order that the public service might be indeed the public service, in order that we might not have among the civil officers of the State that which we had complained of in the army—namely: that the service was not the property of the nation, but of the officers—we have now been enabled to remove the barriers of nomination, patronage, jobbing, favoritism in whatever form; and every man belonging to the people of England, if he so pleases to fit his children for the position of competing for places in the public service, may do it entirely irrespective of the question what is his condition in life or the amount of means with which he may happen to be or not to be blessed.

Thus in England minor officials and clerks are not affected by changes in the political or administrative offices, but continue during good behavior to perform their duties in the transaction of ordinary public business. A new administration would no more think of displacing administration officials on party grounds than it would of calling for the resignation of officers in the army or navy for the same reasons. Indeed, as Mr. Gladstone states, it was beyond his power when at the head of the Treasury to designate any of his subordinates who were opposed to him in politics as "offensive partisans" and oust them from office. Under the reformed English system non-political officials serve during good behavior, and are accordingly servants of the public and not of party bosses. Mr. Gladstone has given testimony not only in regard to the merit system in England, but on one occasion expressed the following opinion of the spoils doctrines advocated by the Democracy in the United States:

> The thing that perhaps chiefly puzzles the inhabitants of the old country is why the American people should permit their entire existence to be continually disturbed by the business of the Presidential elections; and, still more, why they should raise to its maximum the intensity of this perturbation by providing, as we are told, for what is termed a clean sweep of the entire civil service, in all its ranks and departments, on each accession of a Chief Magistrate. We do not perceive why this arrangement is more rational than would be a corresponding usage in this country on each change of ministry. Our practice is as different as possible. *We limit to a few score of persons the removals and appointments on these occasions*, altho our ministries seem to us not infrequently to be more sharply severed from one another in principle and tendency than are successive Presidents of the great Union.

The Civil-Service law and the Tenure-of-Office act have as yet only a limited application in this country, but so far as they go they embody the chief points of the English merit system. Their aim is to prevent unfit appointments and cause the tenure of subordinate officials to depend on the performance of duty and not on the favor of party bosses, and thus make them in fact servants of the people and not of partisan spoilsmen. Recently these laws have been evaded and nullified under the "offensive partisan" pretext, but the merit system still protects a large number of offices from the spoilsmen. Public sentiment is being rapidly educated to the point of demanding that these laws be improved and extended even to State, county, and city government, and not weakened or restricted in any manner. The merit system is already the rule with banks, railways, manufactories, and other corporations that employ numbers of men and require efficient and honest service; it prevails also in private mercantile establishments and in the great newspaper offices, where accuracy and fidelity are demanded. The merit system as now applied in all branches of extensive and well-managed private business must be extended to public affairs. The chief interest of the people in the minor non-political offices is to have the duties honestly, economically, and efficiently performed, and this is to be secured only according to the business principle of appointments on the score of merit and a tenure regulated by good behavior, and not by the spoils system of treating public offices as the plunder of partisan warfare to be dispensed by party bosses.

A DENIAL FROM SOME MILLERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Our attention has been called to an editorial in your paper in reference to our methods of doing business. So long as you do not impugn our commercial integrity we are not sensitive as to your comments. When you state that we are grinding wheat belonging to farmers and then trying to depress the markets in order to buy it in at lower prices you are grossly misrepresenting us and impugning our business integrity. We therefore demand that you either substantiate the same or retract your statement. We absolutely deny that we have at any time ground wheat that we did not own, and are prepared to prove it. Will you make this denial as public as you have the serious charge against us? J. H. HILAND,
General Manager Minneapolis Millers' Association.

There was not a word in the article in regard to the Minneapolis Millers' Association, and not a word that could possibly be construed as calling in question the integrity of any man or body of men. It was not stated that the millers were "grinding wheat belonging to farmers and then trying to depress the markets in order to buy it in at lower prices." The statement was made that "a great deal of the grain they have bought and much of that which they have converted into flour is not yet paid for, and the motive for depressing the price is therefore a strong one." They may have bought their wheat of speculators or commission men—nothing was said of farmers. The statement of so good an authority as Mr. Hiland that the Minneapolis Millers' Association has never ground any wheat that it did not own, in the absence of evidence equally strong on the other side of the question, may be taken as setting forth the situation correctly. But there was no implication of anything in the business compromising the integrity of the millers. The operation would be on a par with short selling of wheat, and many men do that whose integrity is unquestioned. Whether it is at this time a prudent thing to do is quite another matter. The very common belief in this city that millers are short is partly based on a comparatively new method of selling wheat in the Northwest. A farmer takes a lot of wheat to an elevator, and a receipt is issued to him which entitles him to so much wheat of the same grade at that elevator, or to the wheat or its market value at some other point after the cost of transportation is allowed for. It is easy to see that under such an arrangement a miller who got possession of a quantity of wheat might grind it up before he had paid for it. It is thought that some millers have done this. Mr. Hiland says that the members of the Minneapolis Association have not. As to the report that the Minneapolis millers are short in this market, Mr. Hiland says nothing. It is the common belief on the Chicago Board of Trade that they are; and, if so, of course they want lower prices. No one claims that they have resorted to more objectionable methods than other short sellers, but it is still true that the news from Minneapolis is deeply colored and calculated to frighten holders of wheat into selling out.

IF the Revenue Commission keep on with their present scheme of double taxation, when it is presented to the next Legislature it will never be reported to either House. No man can be elected to the Legislature—certainly not from Cook County—who would indorse so harassing and destructive a system of taxation. Such a bill as they are hatching—making war on every business interest, even trying to prevent the depositing of money in banks by assessing all kinds of taxes on it if found lodged in such receptacles, and forcing up the rates of interest on borrowers by taxing capital received and the promise to repay it, and by a general onslaught on the credit of all persons who invest in private corporations instead of partnership firms, taxing their shares as well as the property which the shares represent—such a bill might as well be thrown into the waste-basket or be sent to some historical society as a curiosity in the way of malevolent would-be fiscal legislation.

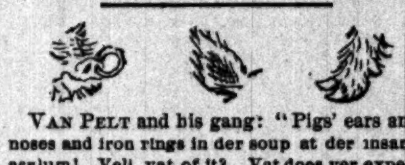
THE Revenue Commission who are hatching the proposed preposterous revenue law have prepared a section taxing deposits in banks; but all deposits will be credited to the owner as greenbacks. No man is obliged to receive bank-notes as a legal tender. He must be paid in coin or greenbacks, and, of course, his credit will stand as greenbacks, which, being obligations of the National Government, are not taxable by any State or municipal authority. There are men on the commission who know that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that greenbacks are exempt from State taxation for the reason stated. What object, then, have they in injecting an unconstitutional provision into their bill? However, it will help to make the whole bill ridiculous. So let it stand.

KING MILAN of Servia is in a precarious situation. It is now stated that he has united his forces with the intention of giving battle to the Bulgarians at Slivnitza, and that if he wins a victory he will then propose an armistice. Unfortunately the German Prince Alexander is not giving away victories, and may take it into his head to whip the Servians again as badly as he has been doing of late. The people at home are already discontented with their King, and if he should be obliged to return humiliated and beaten he may lose the throne. Meanwhile he is rashly bent upon fighting in order to get a victory in spite of the Powers who are equally bent upon having the present hostilities stop. Should he get his victory in opposition to their wishes they may make it very uncomfortable for him also. He is in a position to wish that he had staid at home and let the Bulgarians alone.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 13,487,292 bushels of wheat, 249,067 bushels of corn, 85,186 bushels of oats, 273,517 bushels of rye, and 156,300 bushels of barley; total, 14,251,362 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,284,415 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock increased 246,249 bushels, including an increase of 134,076 bushels of wheat. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 54,267,869 bushels of wheat, 2,983,041 bushels of corn, 2,540,936 bushels of oats, 630,729 bushels of rye, and 2,372,909 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,157,069 in wheat and smaller by 316,106 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 1,510,421 bushels.

NO, "Constant Reader," the lines reading, "How big was Alexander, pa?" have no reference to the Bulgarian Prince. Not by a Milan more.

SOME of the English newspapers declare that King Theebaw is a "sanguinary madman." This looks like a premature attempt to get the old beast off on the insanity dodge.



VAN PELT and his gang: "Pigs' ears and noses and iron rings in der soup at der insane asylum! Vell, vat of it? Vat does yer expect ter find in cheap soup—vatches?"

A LONDON cable, speaking of the elections that begin today in Great Britain, says:

> The country is but ill-prepared to decide on the issues before it. Neither the Liberals nor the Tories have distinctly defined their policy. The Liberal party is notoriously split asunder on two, if not three, vital questions. Mr. Gladstone has done his best at Midlothian to plaster over these yawning cracks, but his efforts this year succeed imperfectly. The sullen hostility between the Radicals and Moderate Liberals remains unappeased. The feud smolders ready to break out afresh when the elections are over, as the voters clearly perceive that Mr. Chamberlain's policy of plunder, while rebuked by Mr. Gladstone, has never been disavowed by its author. The disestablishment of the English Church is disavowed strenuously as an immediate measure, but disavowals fail to quiet the alarms of Liberal churchmen. The platform attacks of former Radical Ministers on their Liberal colleagues are hushed as the election draws near, but it is an open secret that Mr. Chamberlain's friends are still seeking to compass the defeat of Mr. Goschen at Edinburg.
>
> The Tories in the meantime push two questions to the front—fair trade [meaning protection] and disestablishment [separation of the State and the Episcopal Church]. The former assumes unexpected prominence. Good judges say that its influence on the elections is likely to be considerable. Classes suffering from the depression of business are ready to catch at any plausible remedy. The church-in-danger cry still offers the Tories their best chance. Liberals console themselves by saying that it was started too soon. The pendulum this week has been swinging back, but I know of many otherwise safe Liberal seats that are now in peril from church hostility and also of many boroughs where every pulpit is turned into a Tory stump.

OF the two accounts of the Smith tragedy which appeared in the noon edition of an evening contemporary yesterday we think we prefer the one nearest the right-hand side of the page. It had the more life—or rather death—and detail.

MISS ORME, who lately delivered an address before the young women students of the London School of Medicine, advised them earnestly to "interest themselves in the topics of the day." Is it possible that there are in London young women who have to be advised to do this sort of thing?

PRESIDENT GREVY of France cannot, it is said, be reëlected. He is an old man, weak physically, but keen after his rents, and clear-headed. He has lost prestige because he has not been a man among men and has no human weakness to speak of save the love of money. He is the Gallic Tilden.

A ST. LOUIS paper says Chicago hatters are printing a map of the city in the linings of hats, so that belated young men who look upon the wine after it has been rectified can find their way home. The plan was tried in St. Louis several years ago, and did not work. This was probably, however, owing to the fact that St. Louis is platted off in quarter-sections. The man who looked in his hat, and found out that he lived on the nw. qr. of the nw. qr. of sec. 31, tp. 40, west, was liable, after all, to get lost on his own reservation.

WE quite agree with the New York *Times* that "the art of poking three balls with a stick may be carried to a very high degree of proficiency."

IT would seem, from Peoria advices, that a Democratic election judge in the First Precinct of the Sixth Ward, down there, is essaying the game that proved so disastrous in the case of Mr. Mackin. If so, the same punishment awaits him. The people of this State are in no mood to trifle with those who lay sacrilegious hands on the ballot-box. If the crime is proved, punishment should come swift and sharp, not only to the thief of the ballot-box, but to all those who aided and abetted him.

MR. CLEVELAND has retired. When he issues his message we will all find out whether or not he blew out the gas.

A CAUCUS of Republican Senators will be held before long. It is believed that the proceedings of the meeting will be read with great interest by a large number of Democrats.

THE oldest man in Iowa, according to the official report, is aged 121 years. He has been a moral and religious individual from his youth up, having joined the church at an early age under the ministrations of Mr. Harrison, the boy preacher.

AN Iowa woman has joined the silent majority by being unable to tell when the cartridge was in the gun. And an Illinois girl is walking the streets of the New Jerusalem owing to the fact that she had a brother who was a fool. During the present rage for suicide, the absence from the post of duty of the fool-killer is particularly unfortunate. A better man could be better spared.

OWING to the starting of a distillery in a section of Virginia where bees abounded, the latter have all quit work and gone into the bumming business. People who have been in the habit of quoting approvingly the lines of Dr. Watts, beginning, "How doth the little busy bee," etc., will please make a note of this.

THE only occasions now on which Mr. Cleveland unbends in social intercourse are when Mr. Lawler drops in in a friendly way. Lawler dropped in the other evening.

"I see, Lawler," said the President, leaning back lazily in his chair and watching the smoke from his cigar form rings and float up toward the ceiling—"I see that Vesuvius is raising a rumpus again."

"So?" said Mr. Lawler. "I haven't noticed it. I've been so busy fixing up the foreign details of your message. But I shouldn't wonder. Those Missourians are always kicking up a fuss about something."

Mr. Cleveland looked at the Congressman to see if he was joking, but there wasn't a sign of merriment on Mr. Lawler's features.

AN item is floating around that a man fishing off a pier at Castle Garden, New York, hooked a fish so large and powerful that it pulled the man into the water and drowned him. This is doubtless simply a pleasing little allegory, and as such is recommended to the careful consideration of Congressman Lawler.

IT is again announced that Mr. Cleveland will not remove Public-Printer Rounds unless charges of a definit nature are preferred against him. Mr. Oberly should again pick his flint.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Mamma," said little Edith, "what do you suppose it was I heard crying out in the grass just now? Do you think it was the flowers I just cut the heads off of?" "Perhaps it was, darling." "No, it wasn't, mamma; it was my little kitty!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Mrs. S. has a very strong religious temperament, has she not?" Mr. S. of Boston was asked. "Very," replied that gentleman. "She attends church twice Sunday, prayer-meetings Tuesday and Friday evenings, and some sort of a religious meeting every other night of the week. O, yes, Mrs. S. finds great consolation in religion." "Who is her pastor?" "Dr. Downs."—*New York Times.*

"When would you like the funeral to be?" the undertaker asked of a weeping Cincinnati widow.

"H-half-past 3," she said brokenly.

"Er—town time or railroad time? Railroad time is twenty minutes faster, you know."

"Y-yes, I k-know; m-make it r-railroad t-time."—*New York Sun.*

"This," said Farmer Hayseed to his city guest, as he pointed to a large field, "is where we keep our bull." "And are we going in there?" asked the guest. "Yes, but you need not be afraid. He is as gentle as a lamb except when he sees bright red. If you will take this chalk and chalk your nose we can pass through in safety." And the farmer chuckled softly to himself that night as he heard his guest packing his grip.—*Rambler.*

"O, Gawge!" "Yes, darling." "I fear, O I fear, that my parents will oppose our marriage." "What makes you think so?" "Why, you know, Gawge, ma thinks you're a flirt. She saw you poking the fire in the grate last night, and she said you did it too well. She said no young man had that twist of the wrist who didn't sit up with a good many girls regularly. O, Gawge, are you deceiving me?" "Deceiving you? Naw! I got that twist when I first went into the restaurant business—opening oysters. I am all yours, Angelina." "O, Gawge!"—*Chicago Black Diamond.*

The other day Gov. Hubbard received a letter from a convict in Stillwater, praying for pardon. The letter was intended to be very affecting, and the convict stated that he was glad he had been sent to prison, as there he had found his Jesus. Attached to the letter was the following note from the Warden: "This man is a fraud. His case reminds me of an incident which occurred some years ago. A man confined here wrote to Judge Mitchell in the same vein, and asked the Judge's intercession to secure his pardon. Judge Mitchell wrote back that, as he had found grace in prison, he had better stay there where grace could find him."—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Sam Jones' "turn" story as told at the Methodist church Friday night is as follows: "There was a married couple with half a dozen children and only one bed. The whole family slept on that bed, and were so thick that one couldn't turn over unless all did. So, when any one got tired sleeping on one side, he'd say, 'Turn'; and over the whole family went. They got so used to it that even when they heard the word 'turn' in their sleep they would hustle over. One day the old man was fishing on a log bridge over the river. The sun was hot and the fish wa'n't biting, and he fell asleep balanced on the log. One of the boys saw him and thought he would try a joke, and hallooed out, 'Turn!' Over the old man went kersloop into the water. How I want the temperance men to halloo 'Turn!' until the anti-men who are asleep on the bridge over the Prohibition river will hear it and drop in."—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

PERSONALS.

A newly-appointed "Postmistress" in Indiana writes her official name "Mrs. J. Smith, P. Mrs."

An analysis of some of Lord Randolph Churchill's recent speeches shows that he has spoken of Mr. Gladstone as: "An unkenneled fox"; "a purblind and sanctimonious Pharisee"; "that evil and moonstruck Minister"; "the Moloch of Midlothian."

The late Mr. Underwood of Queensland had an antidote to the fatal bite of the adders which infest that country. He had many times demonstrated its value in his own case and that of others. He was fond of letting the snake bite him and then of curing himself. He offered his recipe to the Government for $50,000, but the offer was declined. One day, when intoxicated, he was bitten by an adder. His remedy was not near him and he died.

Mr. James Russell Lowell will lecture in the Concord (Mass.) lyceum course on a subject and date yet to be announced. Since his return from England he has received numerous requests to lecture, and strong inducements have been offered; but he has invariably declined until the letter came from Concord, with proper and patriotic allusion to the historic honors of the famous old town. Then Mr. Lowell yielded, and wrote that it would be a pleasure to him to lecture there.

The Boston *Traveller* says that "A gentleman who recently met the Hon. James G. Blaine found that gentleman in the enjoyment of excellent health, in good spirits, and happy in his literary work. He is engaged at his task three or four hours a day, takes long walks daily, and shows no signs of disappointment over his defeat last year. Indeed, in talking of that event, he says that he thinks he is happier than he could be in the Presidential chair."

Sir Garnet Wolseley is a military Cyclops, having lost the sight of one of his eyes by the explosion of a shell while in the trenches before Sevastopol. Two sappers were instantly killed beside him, and his whole body was peppered with gravel with which a gabion had been filled when the shell burst in it. His was a singularly narrow escape. He was kept for some time in a dark cave near Balaklava to prevent total blindness, and was shut up there when Sevastopol was captured by the allied forces.

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Sir James Linton is finishing his "Romeo and Juliet" picture. It illustrates Romeo's last words: "O true apothecary, thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die." His next work will be the water-color painting of his tableau vivant, the commission from Mr. Henry Irving.

The following have consented to act upon the committee for the national memorial to Lord Shaftesbury in addition to those already announced: Earl Fortescue, the Bishop of Bedford, Mr. John Walter, M. P., Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, Mr. J. Sebag Montefiore.

The Berlin Academy has just published a very important manuscript, from a papyrus, containing fragments of Aristotle hitherto unknown on the State institutions of Athens, from the time of Solon, and referring especially to the reforms of ostracism and so forth effected by Cleisthenes.

From Rome it is stated that some of the Genoa papers declare that, with a view of stimulating interest in the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus, the Chevalier Baldi has published the secret he has kept for twenty years—namely: his possession of the identical chains with which Bobadilla loaded the wrists of Columbus when the latter was sent back a prisoner to Spain in the year 1501. The

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S—"THE MIKADO."

The evolution of the Mikado idea made a distinct progress in Chicago last night through the performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera by the Duff company, from the Standard Theatre, New York. While a number of the principal parts have been better sung here before, the opera as a whole has never been done anywhere nearly as well, especially in the important matters of orchestra, chorus, mise-en-scène, and uniform excellence in delivering the lines and acting the situations. The orchestra, for example, numbered twenty-five—five first violins, two basses, and all the brass and wood-wind represented. The playing was smooth and effective, under Mr. Anthony Reiff's direction, and the instrumentation had many clever bits in it which were doubtless derived from Sullivan's instrumentation itself. The chorus numbered more than forty; the male chorus in the first act eighteen, the female chorus more—in other words, about twice the number of the chorus of the Boston Ideals. The voices were good, the costuming rich and picturesque, and the attitudinizing extremely clever and effective. Note, for example, the change of position in the first scene, where the music goes into another key. The stage-settings were nearly or quite as fine as those of the Savoy Theatre in London, which is to say that they were a continual delight to the eye during the whole time of their exhibition. The cast was stronger dramatically than vocally. In the latter respect the Mikado of Mr. W. H. Hamilton was perhaps worthy of the first mention. His voice is large and his delivery of the text phenomenally good—in fact, as good as possible. Nanki-Poo was well represented by Mr. Harry S. Hilliard, who has a tenor voice of considerable range and cultivation but somewhat veiled in quality. Miss Vernona Jarbeau made a charming Yum-Yum, although not singing the music so well as at least one of her predecessors. Zelda Seguin was back again as the Lady Katisha, made up with gray hair, hollow cheeks, and resolute facial lines. In her lyric numbers her voice appeared in considerable of its old quality, and her gestures in a number of particulars recalled her charming Cherubino to Parepa Rosa's Susannah, in Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," at the old Crosby Opera-House—several years ago, was it not? Her Lady Katisha looked the part the best of any seen here as yet. Messrs. J. H. Ryley as Ko-Ko and Thomas Whiffin as Pooh-Bah were excellent. In their hands the fun lost none of its points. The concerted numbers went smoothly and were redemanded, but they have all been better done here before. As a whole, however, the performance is an extremely fine one.

There is one feature of this "Mikado" business which could very well be missed. It is the unconscious young man by your side, or mayhap in your very seat, who hums the airs. He ought to be put under ground forthwith, and the ruffians who stamp time with their feet ought to trample the dirt down over his head. With this slight emendation the audience would be only about a third smaller, but the peace of the realm would be reëstablished. "The Mikado" will run all the week.

COLUMBIA—RHEA.

Rhéa is appearing alternately this week in "Adrienne" and "A Dangerous Game," neither of which is by any means new to Chicago. Her part in the latter is that of a gushing and ingenuous French girl who furnishes much brightness and gayety to offset scenes of emotional warmth. The rôle is thoroughly suited to her conscious style of playing, and she fills it, perhaps, more satisfactorily than any other in her repertory. In the character of Adrienne, which she assumed last evening, she looked quite charming, the modified costume of the time of Louis XIV. proving very becoming. The sympathetic quality which this part demands was missing, and there was noticeable in her acting a slight inclination to the sensational. It is evident that she plays to the taste of her auditors rather than in accordance with her own best instincts. In the villa scene she was declamatory where earnestness and naturalness were imperative. To make Adrienne appeal to one's heart it is necessary to divest her in private life of the atmosphere of the shop—in other words, of the artificiality of the stage; and it is this that Rhéa does not accomplish. That she pleased the greater part of her audience principally by her demeanor and taking appearance was quite evident.

Her support is moderate. Mr. Learock is not without force, but is wanting in distinction. Mr. Sullivan aims too openly at distinction to attain it, but he gives individuality to every character he assumes, and he seems to be constantly improving. Miss Clarke has ease and grace. It would be hard to mention favorably any other member of the cast. The patronage thus far has been fairly good.

MINSTRELSY AT THE GRAND AND AT HAVERLY'S.

A large audience witnessed the first entertainment given at the Grand Opera-House this season by Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels. The engagement will probably prove as successful as that of last year, which was phenomenal in the matter of receipts. The people last evening laughed as heartily as ever at jokes which it required no very fine instinct to appreciate, and seemed to be vastly amused when the orchestra came in with a crash at a point where the verse required an obsolete word of one syllable. The comical oath, by the way, is the venerable and indispensable accompaniment of every minstrel show. The "bones" last evening were handled by George Thatcher, George Edwards, Harry C. Talbert, and others, while the tambourines were twirled by George H. Primrose, Billy Rice, and Barney Fagan. George Thatcher's topical song, "Not English—Chicago, You Know," contains considerable humor expressed in bad versification. It was vigorously applauded. A troupe of educated dogs is one of the features of the entertainment, which concludes with a burlesque entitled "A Black Mikado."

Among the songs rendered at Haverly's Minstrel Theatre are "Beautiful Dreamer" and "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," which are rendered by Thomas and Wyatt respectively. In the last named the voices of the little madrigals are used in the chorus. Kelly wins appreciation for his singing of Balfe's "Killarney," a song he made popular fifteen years ago. McWade's "Nightingale" and Sweatnam's "Ah Sid" still hold a place in the program. Charles Schofield's banjo-playing won much favor from the audience. That hilarious sketch, "The Blackville Wedding," is the final number.

MARY ANDERSON IS CORDIALLY RECEIVED AT THE "HUB."

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Miss Mary Anderson began her engagement at the Globe Theatre tonight under favorable circumstances in all save the weather. Despite the cold, stormy night the Globe was filled with an intelligent and entusiastic audience that gave the charming actress, who has always been a favorit in Boston, a most cordial greeting, recalling her at the close of each act, showing in the most emphatic manner that she had lost none of her old-time prestige in modern Athens and was in the midst of old-time friends. The bill was "Pygmalion and Galatea," followed by the original drama in one act, "Comedy and Tragedy," written for Miss Anderson by W. S. Gilbert. This last piece was presented for the first time in Boston, and made a very favorable impression. This bill with "As You Like It" will be the attraction for this week. The advance sales are phenomenally large, and a profitable engagement is already assured.

REPELLING THE INVADER.

Prince Alexander's Soldiers Again Victorious Over the Followers of King Milan.

A Rumor that the Revolutionary Party at Belgrade Has Overthrown the Servian Ruler.

Extensive Preparations to Lay Siege to Slivnitza—The Diplomats Talking of Peace.

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE BULGARIANS EVIDENTLY HAVING THE BEST OF MATTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—4 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The advices from the East this morning show that yesterday's fighting has resulted favorably to the Bulgarians. The situation is such as to fully justify Prince Alexander in his request to the Porte to postpone sending a Commissioner to Eastern Roumelia until the termination of the war. He says that, as a soldier, he can only propose an armistice when within Servian territory. That he is justified in taking such a stand is evident when it is considered that, according to a dispatch from Belgrade to the *Daily Telegraph*, the Servians have evacuated all the positions hitherto occupied by them; that Dragoman, half way been Sophia and Pirot; Bresnik, to the west of Sophia a score of miles in the direction of Trn, Perknik, and Izvor are in the hands of the Bulgarians; that the Servians are still retiring; and that the Bulgarian cavalry have occupied Saribrod (though a Belgrade dispatch dated Monday evening says that yesterday's dispatch from Pirot makes no mention of the Bulgarians having Saribrod). King Milan was forced to retreat by the failure of the commissariat service. He will remain on duty at the frontier until the arrival of Gen. Leshjatin's division and the rest of the reserves. The advices from Widin also show that it has not been burned, as reported, but that the bombardment continued for an hour without any decisive result, and that the Bulgarians replied vigorously to the Servian fire. As further evidence of Prince Alexander's spirit, he has sent a dispatch to Darmstadt to his father thanking him for his gift of clothing, etc., to the Bulgarian troops, and adding: "We fought all Sunday and spent the night on Dragoman Hights, which we carried by storm. The fighting continues today (Monday) in the direction of Saribrod." In regard to the peace talk, the Under Foreign Secretary at Belgrade says that, although King Milan has not agreed to an armistice, he has not assumed the offensive since the 20th inst., and that none of the Powers has formally intervened.

Summing up, as far as can be judged from the conflicting telegrams, the situation at the seat of war is as follows: Prince Alexander has held at bay the Morras and Shumadja divisions, which were advancing via Radomir, and prevented them from joining the Drina and Danube divisions. He has driven the latter back from Dragoman. The Morava and Shumadja divisions still hold their positions and are probably commanded by King Milan. The people of Belgrade are anxious as to how the Servians will escape defeat. The Servian reverses are attributed to blunders made by favorits of King Milan, who are in command.

EARLIER DISPATCHES.

A REPORT THAT WIDIN HAS BEEN BOMBARDED AND BURNED BY THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Among the rumors from the seat of war in the Balkans this morning is one that comes from Sophia, the Bulgarian Capital, and which therefore is presumably correct, that the Servians have bombarded Widin, at which they have been hammering for several days, and that the city is in flames. Widin [as the accompanying map shows] is in the northwest corner of Roumelia, on the Danube River, near the Servian frontier.

SLIVNITZA TO COME NEXT.

Dispatches from Belgrade (of course having a Servian coloring) state that only trifling skirmishes took place today between the Servians and Bulgarians, as both sides are awaiting reinforcements. The Servians are preparing for a powerful bombardment of Slivnitza prior to an attack of infantry on that town. An official report also says that King Milan has brought his main force into operation with the Drina and Moravia divisions, and that a decisive attack on Slivnitza is imminent. It also states that if King Milan is victorious he will agree to an armistice of the Powers to settle the terms of peace.

On account of the strength of the forts at Slivnitza and their absolute resistance the Servians call that town "Plevnicza" or "little Plevna."

A dispatch from Solenci, opposit Slivintza, dated 1 o'clock Monday morning, says that King Milan and Premier Garachnano had arrived at headquarters. The Servian army was drawn up facing the enemy, and was preparing for a final attempt to break through and force its way to Sophia.

[The commander of the Bulgarian troops at Slivnitza is Capt. Binderoff, who was formerly an officer in the Prussian cavalry. His real name is Binder. The troops are badly shod, part of them wearing sandals. The officers are young, ignorant, and inexperienced, the battalions being under the command of Lieutenants of only 20 years of age. The discipline, too, is bad, and the volunteers and militia are armed with old Russian muskets of very little real value in actual warfare.]

RUMORS OF MILAN'S OVERTHROW.

There was a rumor in London tonight that a revolutionary party at Belgrade had already overturned the Government of King Milan. The Servian Minister at London denied that there was any truth in the rumor, but indirectly intimated that the Servians are willing to overthrow the Government if certain contingencies arise.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

There are 600 wounded men in the hospitals at Pirot.

The wounded Bulgarians and Servians are all treated alike at Rustchuk.

Numerous Austrian and German newspapers are opening subscription lists for the benefit of wounded Servians and Bulgarians.

Wounded soldiers have been arriving at Belgrade continually since Sunday morning. Every available vehicle is utilized for transportation purposes.

[An account was recently telegraphed from Sophia by a correspondent of the London *Standard*, who had examined the fortifications thrown up by the Bulgarians on the high-road from Sophia to Nisch, and which will be read with much interest to American soldiers. The general plan of the works was devised by Prince Alexander himself. The intrenchments, which extend for four kilometres on both sides of the road, lie about 3,000 metres, or two miles, distant from the hights near Dragoman, at the termination of the long defile between Saribrod and Dragoman. They are constructed on the model of the Turkish redoubts around Plevna, having on their right and left flank batteries armed with twelve guns. The front of the batteries is protected by a small stream, the Halkali, which might possibly form a temporary obstacle to the operations of cavalry and artillery. The rifle pits there are too deep—the soldiers of the defending force are not able to lie or kneel in them, but are compelled to stand while firing. The City of Sophia, which is the point to be defended, lies in the centre of a plateau, which, before the River Isker found its way through the Balkan Mountains, formed the bottom of the lake. Hence the fortified positions above described can be turned from almost every side.]

GREECE IS ARMING.

Gen. Sapundakie, commander of the First Army Corps, which is encamped at Larissa, is waiting orders to cross the frontier and advance on Salonica. The Greeks in Lower Macedonia are arising and forming a force of irregular troops.

A note from the Turkish Government demands an explanation of the Greek armaments.

[Mr. Gennadius, the Minister in London, interviewed in London a few days ago, said: "Bulgarian success would mean absolute death to Greece; not merely a sacrifice of upward of 100,000 Greek inhabitants of Eastern Roumelia, but the realisation of the 'Great Bulgaria' planned by Gen. Ignatieff at San Stefano, and the absorption of all the districts absolutely Greek. If the changes in the Balkan peninsula are confined to a union of Bulgaria and Roumelia and slight accessions to Servia, we will be content with our award under the treaty. But if the changes are greater, we must have more, by peace if possible, by force of arms if necessary. A return to the status quo is utterly impossible for any of us."]

TALKING AT A SAFE DISTANCE.

HOPES OF PEACE BECOMING STRONGER, BUT THE SITUATION STILL ONE OF GRAVE COMPLICATION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—[via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The hopes of peace between Servia and Bulgaria are becoming stronger, but the situation is complicated by the peculiar position toward his own people in which King Milan finds himself placed. If he were to abandon the war now, having no other result to show for it than several thousand killed and wounded Servians, he would probably be driven from his throne by his subjects. If he continues the war he is in danger of being deposed by a mandate of the Powers, and it is doubtful if even Austria could or would save him.

THE SERVIAN MINISTER.

On the subject of peace the Servian Minister in London says: "Bulgaria was the aggressor in this quarrel, and therefore she must be made to pay the piper. The only terms of peace which Servia can accept will be the cession of enough Bulgarian territory to be equivalent to the expenditure of blood and treasure into which Servia has been forced in defense of her borders."

THE GENERAL FEELING.

It is now considered quite possible that the diplomats at Constantinople will arrange for a small cession of territory to Servia. This would be sufficient to keep King Milan on his throne, and it would be regarded as a punishment of the Bulgarians for their unauthorized annexation of Eastern Roumelia.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

The foreign diplomatic representatives at Belgrade are of the opinion that the Powers are about to interfere between Servia and Bulgaria, believing that both sides have suffered enough, while the results are undecided. Austria alone hesitates. Subscription lists have been opened throughout Austria and Hungary in aid of the Servians. Liberal responses are being made to the appeals for help. The Austrian Minister at Belgrade visited Queen Natalie yesterday. It is reported he is urging the Government to accept Prince Alexander's offer of an armistice. The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that Austria, fearing for the position of King Milan, has joined Germany in urging Turkey to interfere.

THE FEELING AT BELGRADE.

Meanwhile the popular hatred of the Bulgarians at Belgrade has dwindled, owing to Prince Alexander's submission to the Porte. The hopes of a final victory are fading away and there is much depression. Foreign intervention is eagerly hoped for.

The Russian Government has requested the Servian Minister at St. Petersburg to notify his Government of Russia's formal disavowal of the conduct of the Servians.

A DENIAL.

It is not true that the Porte has summoned the Servians to evacuate Bulgaria.

TO STOP THE WAR.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says: "Russia and England have induced the Porte to dispatch a note to Servia tomorrow counseling King Milan to stop the war. The Servians' war reports are unreliable. All correspondents are excluded from the Servian lines except two Austrian correspondents, whose dispatches are cooked."

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S DISGRACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—The removal of the initials of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria from the officers' epaulets of the Thirteenth Rifle Battalion has been decreed.

[Prince Alexander was honorary Colonel of the battalion, but was excluded from the rolls of the Russian army by order of the Czar. The battalion was known as the Thirteenth Rifle Battalion of his Highness Prince Bulgarsky, and is now simply the Thirteenth Rifle Battalion. It may be mentioned in this connection that Prince Alexander denies the statement that in addressing the Bulgarian troops some time ago he spoke in an offensive manner of the Russian officers who had resigned their commissions. The story about the Prince or the Bulgarian Government having delivered a memorandum to M. Lascelles exposing alleged Russian intrigues is also a falsehood. The Czar must therefore find some better pretext to excuse his dismissal of the Prince from the Russian army.]

THE BALKAN CONFERENCE.

The Balkan conference at Constantinople held its eighth sitting today.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

NORTHWESTERN HALF-BREEDS CRYING FOR VENGEANCE—A PROBABLE UPRISING IN THE SPRING—THE CONDEMNED INDIANS—NOTES.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A half-breed hunter arrived from the Canadian Northwest today and reports that an extremely warlike spirit exists among his countrymen in the Northwest Territory. No sooner did the news of Riel's execution reach the Indians and half-breed French than a movement was inaugurated to secure aid from American half-breeds. At one camp an effigy of Lord Macdonald was hanged before the enraged frontiersmen, who riddled it with bullets, cut it to shreds with knives, and, gathering the fragments, burned them to ashes. The huntsman now here says he does not believe there will be any trouble during the winter months, but thinks the pent-up vengeance of the followers of Riel will break out in the spring and create sad havoc among the frontier settlers who are considered unfriendly. He states that the great need of the half-breeds in the execution of their plans is a leader to take the place of Riel, and many of them pray for the return of Gabriel Dumont, who exhibited so much bravery and pluck during the recent uprising, but left after the surrender of Riel, and is now in Montana.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 23.—The order in Council declining to interfere with the sentence passed upon the Battleford Indians, condemned to be hanged the 27th inst., has been withheld in cases of the two men named Charlebos and Dresyman, in order that an inquiry may be made as to the alleged extenuating circumstances. These men killed an old squaw in the belief that she was a "windigo," or witch. They were not in any way connected with the rebellion.

Mr. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, has received through the Secretary of State, by an order in Council, a confederation medal in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to Canada.

DREAD DISEASES.

A CASE OF YELLOW-FEVER DISCOVERED IN NEW YORK—THE SCOURGE AT GUAYMAS, MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A message was sent from the Chambers Street Hospital to sanitary headquarters today announcing that a man had died at the hospital of what was supposed to be yellow-fever. A physician was sent to the hospital to assist at the autopsy and reported the diagnosis of the hospital physician correct. The case was one of genuine yellow-fever to all appearances. The patient, Christian Pulbi, was employed as fireman on the steamer Albo, which came in three days ago from the West Indies with all well on board. Pulbi was sent to the hospital last night in a comatose condition. He died within a few hours after his reception. Steps were taken to have the steamer fumigated and the man buried in the potter's field. As frost destroys yellow-fever germs no bad results are expected from the case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 23.—The American schooner Surprise, Capt. J. Roberts, arrived today from Guaymas, Mexico, whence she sailed Nov. 5. She reports the death of the Captain's wife from yellow-fever, which is prevalent there, and that the Captain and all the crew were attacked by it at Guaymas and on the voyage here. Quarantine Officer McAllister visited the vessel on her arrival and found all on board in good health, but, nevertheless, quarantined the schooner. She will be released tomorrow after a thorough fumigation.

A YOUNG MAN FOUND DEAD.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A young man named Walter Brown, living near Wallace, this county, was found dead yesterday evening, with a shotgun at his side. He had gone hunting and it is not known whether he killed himself accidentally or committed suicide.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Dissatisfaction Among Conservative Irishmen at the Tone of Parnell's Manifesto.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Yankee Wife Again Making a Lively Electioneering Tour.

Fighting in the Burmese Jungles—A Great Scandal in France—An Indian Riot.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

CONSERVATIVE IRISHMEN ARE NOT PARTICULARLY PLEASED WITH MR. PARNELL'S GREAT MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Although the Parnellite manifesto issued last Saturday is generally regarded as a brilliant and effective stroke of political warfare, it has caused much dissatisfaction among the conservative Irishmen on account of what they consider the unwarranted violence of its tone. A prominent member of the league has written a long letter to Mr. Parnell in condemnation of the manifesto. He points out that the rules of the Irish National League of Great Britain expressly state that it was founded to obtain home rule for Ireland by organizing the Irish vote and keeping British workmen informed of the merits of the Irish question regardless of sect. The manifesto, this complainant says, raises false issues, disregards the fundamental rules of the league, prostitutes the organization to the gratification of personal feeling, arouses British prejudices, and utilizes the confidence always reposed by Irishmen in their leaders to satisfy the intolerant squabbling of religionists. The writer concludes by saying that a counter manifesto should be issued at once.

AFTER JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S SCALP.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the historian and member of the late Parliament for Longford, is one of the signers of the manifesto. He is also a salaried writer on the *Daily News*, which is the great Liberal paper of London, and to a certain extent Mr. Gladstone's personal organ. The members of the Reform, Devonshire, and other Liberal clubs are howling with rage over the manifesto, and are seeking some way of striking back. In order to be revenged upon Mr. McCarthy they are beginning a pressure to bear upon Mr. Samuel Morley and other owners of the *Daily News* to obtain Mr. McCarthy's dismissal from the paper.

PARNELL'S WITHDRAWAL AND ITS EFFECT.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Parnell has withdrawn from the contest in this city and will not stand for the Irish district, as he had intended. The curious turn he has made on the Conservatives by this action was the subject of great comment here late into midnight, and large numbers of dispatches have gone all over the Kingdom on the subject. Mr. Parnell had thrown overboard, in the County Clare, Capt. William O'Shea, who, although a Gladstonite in the last House, generally went with the Home-Rule party, but often parted company with the extremists like Mr. Biggar. When Mr. Parnell announced his own withdrawal because neither the Conservative nor Liberal candidate would withdraw in his favor, he intimated that the Conservatives had broken their pledges, and he named Capt. O'Shea as the Parnellite candidate on condition that the Liberals should withdraw their man in favor of his candidate. Everybody foresaw mischief to the Conservatives. Mr. Parnell's eyes for a second time in the campaign flashed when he said: "I think it best not to court certain defeat and be the first member of the Irish party to be defeated in the great struggle. Such a result would be disastrous for them in America, Ireland, and everywhere. I hoped that every one of their ninety nominees would be successful. Was it not monstrous? Was it not a scandal that in the only seat which they were allowed for the large Irish population of Liverpool—the Scotland division—Mr. T. P. O'Connor was threatened with opposition by the Conservatives? This was due to the shameful gerrymandering of the English constituencies. In considering Capt. O'Shea's candidature I had to consider that the Captain was an Irishman and a Catholic, and that he had performed important services in the passing of the Arrears act, under which fully 100,000 tenant farmers were saved from the risk of eviction and extermination. I know from my own knowledge that had it not been for the exertions of Capt. O'Shea that act would never have been passed, and I am bound to say that an exception should be made in favor of him from the terms of the manifesto. He should say to Irishmen if they desired to vote for Capt. O'Shea as an Irishman and as a Catholic, I see no reason why they should not."

The leaders of both parties here think the speech muddles the manifesto, hence the flying telegrams.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The *Times* is the only paper which comments upon Mr. Parnell's Liverpool sensation. It says in the course of its leader:

> Mr. Parnell seems to have developed a novel theory about the rights of Irishmen in this country. It is that whenever they muster strongly in a constituency Liberals and Conservatives should agree to regard that constituency as virtually a part of Ireland and should abandon all opposition to the Nationalist candidate. That in the present circumstances the Liberals should fail to rise to the conception of the duty he seems ready to excuse as a not unnatural result of human vindictiveness, but that the Conservatives should insist in running a candidate against him he evidently regards as black ingratitude. He ought in fairness to remember that he made it clear that the Irish vote was going to be given on a purely selfish calculation, and accordingly he can claim no more gratitude from one side than from the other. Nationalist assistance to Conservative candidates is a doubtful boon and would have been worse than a Greek gift were the Conservatives to give any grounds for suspicion that they intended to reciprocate Mr. Parnell's favors.

A CARETAKER SHOT DEAD.

CORK, Nov. 23.—A man named Tobin, who has been acting as caretaker on a farm from which the tenants had been evicted at Araglin, County Cork, was shot dead today.

A MONUMENT TO A MARTYR.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The monument erected in honor of Edward Kelly, Irish leader, sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered in 1867, was unveiled at Mount Hope Cemetery this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Fenian Brotherhood tonight held a large meeting to pay tribute of respect to the memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, the Manchester martyrs, of whose death this was the anniversary.

THE ENGLISH CAMPAIGN.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S AMERICAN WIFE AGAIN ELECTIONEERING FOR HER HUSBAND.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The greatest personal interest of the whole electoral field centres in the contest at Birmingham between Bright and Lord Randolph Churchill, which will be decided tomorrow. The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Churchill, who is the daughter of Leonard Jerome, New York, at the head of 300 "Primrose Dames," have been making a house-to-house canvass on behalf of Lord Randolph. Each woman is responsible for a section of a district and returns the number of promised votes to a central ladies' committee. The Duchess and Lady Churchill, during their progress through the streets, are greeted by cheers from the Radicals. Lady Churchill says she has visited the poorest houses in Birmingham, has encountered the roughest people, and, with one exception, has been received with the greatest courtesy and politeness. She has addressed the workmen in the principal factories. Lord Randolph is also a candidate for Paddington, where he is certain to be successful. Bright, in his speeches, refers humorously to the "Primrose campaign."

[It will be remembered that after Lord Churchill was called to the Salisbury Cabinet, and stood for reëlection, his wife then made an equally strong fight for her husband, her efforts being successful.]

CONFERRING WITH THE QUEEN.

Lord Salisbury had a conference with the Queen this afternoon.

BEWARE OF OVERCONFIDENCE.

Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the St. Stephen's Club tonight, said that a Conservative majority was assured, but he warned the Tories against the danger of overconfidence. He chaffed Mr. Gladstone on Mr. Parnell's treatment.

GLADSTONE SINGING PSALMS.

EDINBURG, Nov. 23.—Mr. Gladstone unveiled a cross in this city today, and joined in a hearty manner in the singing of the 100th Psalm.

THE BURMESE WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS—THEY MEET WITH NO OPPOSITION—KING THEEBAW'S FRANTIC APPEAL.

RANGOON, Nov. 23.—The British expeditionary force to Burmah has reached Mingyore and Selyemo without opposition from the Burmese troops.

King Theebaw has issued another proclamation ordering 25,000 troops to be held in readiness for action.

The British expedition is in excellent health. The wounded are doing well. The captured forts are strongly guarded.

The wounded Burmese captured are being taken care of in the English hospitals. The villagers are returning to their homes.

It is denied [as was reported in a Calcutta dispatch] that press telegrams have been stopped. The dispatches have been delayed, it is explained, because of the defective condition of the telegraph.

Advices from Silemyo say that no news has been received of the Europeans in Mandalay. Camatte and Malinar, Italian engineers in the service of King Theebaw, have surrendered to the British.

A FIGHT IN THE JUNGLES.

A dispatch from Minhla states that severe fighting took place today in the jungle, continuing until the centre post of the Burmese was captured, when they fled in all directions.

"COUNTING THEIR CHICKENS," ETC.

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.—The *Gazette* says that the Indian Government is preparing to administer the Government of Burmah and is purchasing material for railways.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Four Deputy Commissioners and four assistants have been appointed for Burmah. This is tantamount to annexation.

Gen. MacPherson has been appointed to command the Madras army in succession to Gen. Roberts.

GREAT SCANDALS.

THE FRENCH CONSUL TO PANAMA, CHARGED TO REPORT ON THE CANAL, PREPARES HIS VIEWS THEREON BEFORE LEAVING PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—A letter published in the *Matin* asserts that M. Lavielle, the newly-appointed French Consul at Panama, who was charged by Premier Brisson to report on the progress made in the work on the Panama Canal, is connected with the Panama Canal Company, and took out with him a report already prepared with the object of inducing the Government to agree to the issuance of lottery bonds to a value of 600,000,000 francs.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—A military scandal is attracting much attention here. A party of officers belonging to various regiments of the guards, dining recently, became turbulent. The Commissioner of Police failing to quiet them, summoned Gen. Gresser, Governor of St. Petersburg. The officers locked and blockaded the door of the salon. Gen. Gresser ordered the doors forced open, which was done. Coming from the salon Count Scheremetieff, Captain of the Hussars, struck Gen. Gresser in the face. The guards then arrested all the officers, who were imprisoned. The Czar has ordered a court-martial.

BRITISH NEWS.

PLUCKY MRS. WELDON SUCCESSFUL IN HER SUIT AGAIST SIR HENRY BATHE—A VERDICT IN HER BEHALF OF £1,000.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The trial of the action for libel brought by Mrs. Weldon against Sir Henry Bathe was concluded today, damages to the amount of £1,000 and costs being rendered in her behalf.

HEAVY FAILURE OF WOOL-BROKERS.

Messrs. John Thomas Simes & Co., wool-brokers, have suspended. Their liabilities are believed to be heavy.

The liabilities of Simes & Co. are now estimated at from £150,000 to £200,000.

NEW OCEAN STEAMERS ORDERED.

A Greenock firm has received orders to build five steamers, which will form the nucleus of a passenger service between Shanghai and Melbourne.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The steamer Iberian, which went ashore Saturday in the Dunmanus Bay, near Cork, has broken up and her cargo is drifting. A boat containing fourteen men belonging to the steamer is missing. The cattle which composed part of the Iberian's cargo were saved. Tugs have gone in search of the missing boat.

The missing boat of the steamer Iberian has arrived at Crookhaven.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—The British steamer Mentmore, from Liverpool for Baltimore, is ashore on the Barbo bank. She lies in a precarious position. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

Evidence given before the Royal Commission on Trade Depression shows the iron trade in the North of England from 1881 to 1885 decreased almost one-half as compared with that from 1871 to 1875. The falling off is attributed to colonial protection, and manufacturers urge federation in order to prevent the shutting out of British goods from the colonies.

RELIGIOUS RIOT AT BAROACH.

ONE ENGLISH OFFICIAL KILLED, THREE WOUNDED, AND FIVE OF THE MOB SHOT BY THE POLICE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.—A serious religious riot took place yesterday at Baroach. One English official was killed and three others were wounded. Five of the rioters were shot by the police.

[Baroach (or Broach) is the Capital of a district in British India by the same name, on the Nerbudda River, thirty-six miles north of Surat, and is a poor, mean, and dirty place. There is a Brahminical-endowed hospital for animals there, at which even insects are received.]

MR. KING ON MR. JONES.

THE FORMER CHARACTERIZES THE LATTER AS AN ASSASIN, BUT WILL TAKE NO ACTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Gen. J. Floyd King of Louisiana tonight furnishes the following for publication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1885.—I have today read the letter of Cuthbert B. Jones of the 16th inst., published in the New York *Tribune* of the 20th and republished in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of the 21st, and elsewhere, and deem it proper only to say that I consider Mr. Jones as an assasin, and in support of my conclusion I publish the following unsolicited telegram from Gen. Will T. Martin:

"NATCHEZ, Miss., June 13, 1885.—*J. Floyd King, Washington, D. C.:* If Jones, appointed to Callao, is Cuthbert Bullet Jones, second son of Charles Jones of Catalouia, it can be proved beyond question that he was one of the assasins of Gen. Liddell and fled the country to avoid the consequences of the murder. WILL T. MARTIN."

As the Representative in Congress from the Fifth Louisiana District, in which the murder occurred, my opposition to Mr. Jones' appointment to office has been earnest and uncompromising. I can have no controversy with a man of his character. Nor can I notice the assault he makes upon me in such a way as the public might expect if it had come from any reputable source.

J. FLOYD KING.

DAMAGED BY A SPURIOUS ARTICLE.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—The Sour-Mash Distilling Company of Owensboro, Ky., filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court here today against the Standard Distilling Company of Cincinnati for injunction and $50,000 damages. The complaint is that the defendants have been placing the complainants' trademark on inferior whisky and selling it for a superior and well-known article made by the complainants.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Special Sale! SHAWLS! Special Sale!

Through purchases at the recent New York
CLEARING SALES
We are enabled to offer the following styles and qualities at 35 to 40 per cent under regular prices and below
ANY POSSIBLE COMPETITION!

BEAVER SHAWLS

At $2.50,	Heavy weight, extra quality, and unquestionably worth....	$4.00
At $3.50,	unquestionably worth.....	5.00
At $4.00,	unquestionably worth.....	6.50
At $4.50,	cannot be matched at.....	8.00
At $6.00,	regular price elsewhere ...	10.00
At $8.00,	regular price elsewhere ...	12.00
At $10.00	Special Lot worth ...	13.50
	worth ...	15.00
	worth ...	18.00

New "Broche" Shawls (Single).
At $ 5.00
At $ 7.00
At $10.00
At $12.00
Worth from....................$8.00 to $20.00

New "Broche" Shawls (Double).
At $10.00
At $12.00
At $14.00
Worth and sold regularly...At $15, $18, and $20

AT $1.25 "RAJAH" PERSIAN SHAWLS. Worth and sold regularly at.................. $3.00

AT $5.75 DOUBLE SHAWLS, PRIZE MEDAL. Fine Wool, best quality, Sold everywhere and worth $7.00

FRENCH "CHUDDAH" SHAWLS..At $5.00
(For evening wear) worth $8.50 to $12.00.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AN UNPLEASANT VISITOR.

While Mrs. Laura Holdrin, an elderly German living on Kedzie avenue, between Chicago avenue and Superior street, was alone yesterday morning, her husband being absent, a trampish-looking man entered the house, and, though a stranger to the woman, began talking to her. Among other things he mentioned that his name was Louis Klein. He had been in the house about two hours when he suddenly drew a knife and demanded money, threatening to kill the woman if she refused. Mrs. Holdrin gave him $5, and he went away. He was described to the police as a small, slim fellow about 30 years old, with two upper teeth missing. He wore a blue frock-coat and slouch hat. Officers are searching for him.

ATTEMPTED SAFE-BLOWING.

When F. C. Bickford & Co.'s butcher shop, Hurlbut street and Garfield avenue, was opened yesterday morning it was discovered that an attempt had been made during the night to burglarize the place. Entrance had been effected by a transom over the rear door and an effort made to blow open a new safe that had recently been put in the shop. The invaders drilled a hole in the safe door at the side of the combination lock, but after getting thus far the task was abandoned. Probably the marauders were frightened away as they left without taking anything.

FOUTH WARD FREE-TRADERS.

The Fourth Ward Free-Trade Club met last night at the Hotel Bristol, No. 214 Thirty-first street, William H. Condon presiding. An endeavor will be made to obtain a hall for Dec. 4, when some prominent free-trade advocates should be invited to address the club. Several new members joined last night.

FELL OFF A BREWERY.

James Tracy, 30 years old, living at No. 15 Twenty-fourth place, fell to the ground from a plank at the top of the Keeley brewery, and sustained injuries about the back that are expected to result fatally.

CHARGED WITH A COWARDLY CRIME.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—William J. Farnsworth was arrested here today on the charge of throwing vitriol on Conductor John B. Owen the night of Sept. 9 last. Pinkerton's detectives have been engaged for the last two months in working up the case, and their work culminated today in the arrest as noted. It has been quite generally known that Farnsworth was suspected. He appeared in a Justice's court, and his examination was adjourned until Nov. 30 and the prisoner released on $2,000 bonds. Farnsworth travels for a Chicago cigar house. Owen, the victim of the affair, has lost the sight of his right eye from the effects of the acid.

SUICIDE OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The suicide of Stevenson, the mulatto murderer of Mr. Cutler near Fonda, ends very summarily a mysterious tragedy. The case will probably rest now where it is, as the two men who knew most about it are both dead. Stevenson, who hung himself in the Fort Dodge jail yesterday, had engaged able counsel, and while not denying that he had killed Cutler still insisted that he was justified in doing so. The relatives of Cutler, who had examined the case, were convinced that there was some disagreement about money matters, which was the real cause of the shooting.

LOOKING FOR CLEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—In the murder case of J. B. Bowman, ex-Mayor of East St. Louis, a theory that he had been killed by George Clark, alias Coleman, a burglar who had been released several days ago after ten months' incarceration for connection with the burglary of the safe in the treasury of East St. Louis was easily exploded. Clark was easily found in St. Louis, and it is evident that he had no connection with the affair. The funeral of the murdered man took place this afternoon. The Coroner adjourned the inquest until Wednesday morning. He says he will keep the inquest open for six months if necessary to get evidence.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Benson's Capcine Plasters will Cure localized rheumatism, pain in the back, pleurisy, and like ailments when no other plasters, or indeed any other external remedy, will do it," said a city physician the other day. "I have both used and prescribed them, and absolutely know that they will accomplish in a single day what the dull strengthening porous plaster does not do at all."

How much a foot? Ten cents for Allcock's Corn Plaster. Best remedy ever discovered.

If you make it a rule to flavor all your cold drinks with ten or fifteen drops of Angostura Bitters you will keep free from summer diseases and have your digestive organs in good order. But be sure you get the genuine article, manufactured only by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

For Colds and Sore Throat, no more useful article can be found than "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

STECK

"No other piano has a tone like or equal to them. All try, but none succeed; they cannot."
"A COMPETITOR."
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PIANO.

Southern Winter Resorts.

The Now Far-Famed

BERMUDAS,

With an equable winter temperature of 70 degrees, beautiful scenery, and 100 miles of good roads, is unrivaled in its attractiveness, and is reached by the magnificent iron steamers Orinoco or Trinidad, in 60 hours from New York. The tropical islands known as the West Indies, including St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Trinidad also afford an extended, beautiful, and interesting tour, all reached by steamships of the Quebec Steamship Company from New York.

For descriptive pamphlets, dates of sailing, and passage, apply to
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DRS McCHESNEY
COR. RANDOLPH & CLARK STS.

THE *Springfield Republican* of Nov. 15th says: "THE CENTURY, in this series of war papers, of which Grant's form the greatest, is doing a rare and important service to history, as well as to the entertainment of its readers. Other magazines follow its lead, but none rivals it." While the war series will be continued during the coming year, this is only one of the features of the new volume, which opens with the November number, now for sale on all news-stands. The fiction will include serial stories by W. D. Howells, George W. Cable, and Mary Hallock Foote, and the editors intend to make an especial point of *good* short stories. Mark Twain's contribution to the War Series will be printed in the December number, with numerous illustrations by Kemble, and "maps and plans" by the author. By a special offer the numbers of the past year can be had at a low price with new subscriptions.

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This secret has been successfully solved by the
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It not only beautifies but purifies the complexion: also produces a brilliant transparency. It is indorsed by the leading Belles of Europe and America, and is recommended by leading physicians. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price $1.50 per box.
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Warranted the best in the world, 50c and $1 per box. INDELLIBLE LIQUID FACE ROUGE, $1.50 per bottle. INDELLIBLE LIQUID LIP ROUGE, $1 per bottle. The Beautifying Mask (patented), renowned throughout the world: price (with accompanying preparations) $2. Mammarial Balm, for developing the bust, removing wrinkles, $1 per bottle. Remedy for removing superfluous hair, $1 per bottle. Auranine, for dyeing instantaneously a desirable color without injury, $1.50 per box. Magic Hair Tonic, $1 per bottle; and an additional assortment of beautifying specialities for sale at E. BURNHAM'S Central Music-Hall Hair Store, 71 State-st. These goods tested and applied free. Wholesale Depot, 55 West Fourteenth-st., New York.

WANTED.
Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R. Stock and Wabash Receiver's Certificates. MORGAN & [illegible],
[illegible] Wall-st., New York.

RAILROADS.

The East-Bound Ironclad Freight Advance Is Now in Force with No Exceptions.

Fixing Up Passenger Affairs—Export Bills of Lading—Western Night Connections.

Rumored Consolidations of Indiana Roads—The Central Passenger Association Commissioner—Items.

The new east-bound freight rates (25-cent basis) went into effect yesterday morning. All business that does not reach the Western termini of the trunk lines by Nov. 27 will be charged the new rates. Consequently no business can be shipped as having been in transit at the time new rates went into effect. Business from this point that was not on the cars yesterday morning is not likely to reach the Western trunk lines before Nov. 27, and therefore the tactics formerly employed to get business through for several days after the advance in rates has gone into effect will not prevail this time. As far as can be learned all the roads running east from this city refused to take business at less than the new tariff rates, and some of the roads claim to have made contracts at the new rates yesterday. The drop of about five cents on grain in this market during the last few days gives the railroads great satisfaction, as it more than overcomes the advance of five cents per 100 pounds, which went into effect yesterday, and thus enables shippers to ship at the new rates and make a much greater profit than they did while the old rates were in effect.

A communication from Commissioner Fink was received yesterday by the Managers of the Western roads, known under the trunk-line agreement as affiliated roads, which had failed to sign the new agreement, setting forth the advantages to be derived from the new agreement and urging them to sign it at once. The Western Managers are told that the idea of placing the rate-making power in the hands of the trunk lines, which by their peculiar geographical position are able to enforce the maintenance of paying rates, is not a new one, and that already in 1877 a resolution was passed by the managers of the Western lines requesting the trunk lines to enforce the maintenance of east-bound rates by stopping prorating arrangements with such Western roads as refuse to maintain the rates established by the trunk lines. Mr. Fink takes the ground that the trunk lines alone will be able to force the Western roads to maintain tariff rates, and the adoption of the new agreement will make rate-cutting impossible hereafter.

EAST-BOUND PASSENGER MATTERS.

A meeting of the Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee was held yesterday. No new charges for violation of the agreement were preferred. It is believed that the arrangement made last week by which the rates from Western points will be based on a $20-rate from Chicago, while the regular Chicago rate to New York remains at $17 will prevent the further use of coupons of Western tickets by scalpers at cut rates, and that all tickets now in the market at cut rates will be taken up and promptly redeemed Dec. 1, when the new arrangement goes into effect.

The Michigan Central has lately issued a 500-mile ticket which is sold for $12.50. As the distance between Chicago and Buffalo is only 512 miles, the fear was expressed by some members of the committee that conductors might accept a 500-mile ticket from passengers to Buffalo, which would amount to a cut of $1.50, the regular rate from Chicago to Buffalo being $14. The representative of the Michigan Central stated that the conductors of his company were honest and would not accept such tickets in lieu of regular tickets to Buffalo against the strict orders they had that these 500-mile tickets are to be used between local points only. It was decided to take no action in the matter until it has been found out what effect the issue of these mileage tickets would have upon the through rates. There was also a discussion regarding the issue of holiday tickets at reduced rates to Canadian points, but no action was taken.

THE PROPOSED BILL OF LADING FOR EXPORT TRAFFIC.

No steps have been taken by any of the roads running east from this city to adopt the bill of lading of the New York Produce Exchange which the Chicago Board of Trade adopted last September, and which it has ordered to go into effect today. Some of the roads here have corresponded with the representatives of the trunk lines in New York regarding the bill of lading used for export business by the New York Produce Exchange and which the Chicago Board of Trade wants the railroads here to adopt. They were informed that only a few of the ocean lines had adopted the new bill of lading, while others were using it in part and others did not use it at all. In order to make the bill of lading of the New York Produce Exchange effective by all lines an agreement between all the Eastern roads engaged in the export traffic and all the ocean steamship lines would have to be made. The railroad officials say that they have not fully examined the new bill of lading, but as far as they can see there is no great objection to its adoption, but it cannot be used unless all the ocean steamship lines agree to adopt it. As far as can be learned the Chicago Board of Trade does not mean to take any hasty action, but will give the roads reasonable time to consider it and make the proper arrangements with the trunk lines and the ocean steamship lines to put it into effect. It is claimed that the present bill of lading is faulty and that the proposed new bill of lading will obviate many of the difficulties and complications that have frequently arisen on account of the incompleteness of the present bill of lading.

WILL NOT CONNECT.

A meeting of the General Superintendents of the roads running West and Northwest from this city was held yesterday to further consider the request of the Eastern roads to change the time of departure of their evening trains from this city, so as to make connection with the evening trains of the Eastern lines. Heretofore the Eastern express trains arrived here about 8 p. m. and the Western trains departed at about 9 o'clock, which made close connection. A month or so ago the Eastern roads informed the Western lines that they meant to change time and bring their express trains in here about an hour later than formerly and asked them to change time accordingly to continue to make close connection. The Western lines, however, did not feel inclined to change the departure of their trains to a later hour, and informed the Eastern lines that such change would put them to considerable inconvenience. Regardless of this statement the Eastern roads have decided to make the change. Nov. 29 the Michigan Central's day express will arrive here at 10:10 p. m. and the Lake Shore's and Fort Wayne's at 9:30 p. m. Therefore, unless the Western roads change their time for the departure of their evening trains to about 11 p. m. there will be no connection between the Eastern and Western trains on and after Nov. 29.

The subject was fully discussed by the Western Superintendents, but they could come to no agreement, most of them being of the opinion that their trains are now leaving at as late an hour as is practicable, and to start them at a still later hour would cause them considerable trouble and inconvenience. The matter will be further discussed today and an effort made to compromise in some way or other with the Eastern roads.

SEVERAL CONSOLIDATIONS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The consolidation of the Terre Haute & Southeastern, that runs from here to Worthington, with the Mackey line to Evansville has a greater significance than at first supposed. President McKeen of the Vandalia and Mr. Josephus Collett, who, with Mackey, bought the road about a year ago, have sold their interest to Mackey, the transfer to take place on the 1st of January. The latter has been building a connecting line from Worthington to Evansville, and it is generally believed that he is looking forward to dropping out of the Evansville & Terre Haute, of which he is President. The latter road will fall into the control of the Louisville & Nashville, which will also secure control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

A NEW COMMISSIONER FOR THE CENTRAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—General Passenger Agents Bronson of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western and Smith of the Bee Line have selected Mr. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines to act with them in choosing a Commissioner for the Central Passenger Association to succeed W. H. King, resigned, who takes the General Passenger Agency of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis. W. H. Prouty, formerly Acting General Passenger Agent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, now assistant to Sam Stevenson of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, F. C. Nims, formerly Commissioner of the Colorado pool, and E. P. Wilson, Commissioner of the Chicago and Missouri River pool, are mentioned for the vacant position. Mr. Prouty is understood to have been offered a better position down East. The Commissioner's salary is $2,800.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO EFFECTS AN AGREEMENT WITH THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have secured an entrance into New York. This they do by availing themselves of the extensive water-front in the harbor of New York, on Staten Island, by making an alliance with the Rapid Transit Railroad recently constructed along the shores of that suburb. This company possesses valuable franchises from the City of New York of two ferries from the Battery, at the foot of the elevated railway system, to Staten Island, at the nearest point of which extensive docks and piers have been erected. The distance between the Battery and this point, which is known as St. George, is less in time than fifteen minutes. It is a longer ferry than those of the Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Roads, but not much longer than that of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to Hoboken, is subject to much less interruption, and with fast boats built for the purpose the time can be materially reduced. It is claimed that whatever time may be lost by a longer ferry is gained by a shorter land route, for once reaching Staten Island, the line along the north shore, then across the kills at Elizabeth, and through New Jersey to Bound Brook, is several miles shorter than any other route, and almost a straight line. The distance from St. George, the landing on Staten Island, to Elizabeth is about four miles. Here is encountered a slough known as the Arthur Kill, only 600 feet in width, across which a drawbridge is to be built to the Jersey shore. From this point to Bound Brook the distance is only about eighteen and a half miles, to construct a line over which will cost less than $500,000. By virtue of a contract with the Reading Road, the Baltimore & Ohio, by its own motive power, can carry its own rolling-stock, passengers, and freight from Philadelphia to Bound Brook, thence across the new construction to Elizabeth, and thence by the Staten Island system into New York. The Jersey Central makes its junction with the Reading system at Bound Brook, and is by this new route entirely ignored.

The advantages to the Baltimore & Ohio, it is claimed, are that by the expenditure of the least amount of money it becomes possessor of a vast water front in the harbor of New York, its own control over two miles being assured. This will afford ample facilities for freight shipments and receipts, and, above all, for storage in immediate contiguity to shipping and rail, a facility not possible elsewhere in New York Harbor. Aside from this the advantages of an entrance for passenger traffic at the Battery, it is said, are palpable, as compared with other points along the shore, such as Liberty street, Cortlandt street, etc. By making a connection from the decks of the Staten Island steamers with the station of the elevated road, passengers can be transferred to any part of the city by the elevated system with great frequency, rapidity, and at the slightest cost. The contiguity to the Brooklyn ferries is also a point claimed for the new route, inasmuch as an expensive system of annex boats is obviated. The nearness of the approach at the Battery to the various exchanges by the Broadway and belt roads is another strong point in favor of the location of the new passenger station at the foot of Broadway.

Monday last, at the annual meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio shareholders, the contract between the two companies was formally ratified. The confirmation of it by the rapid transit shareholders was only had yesterday afternoon, when, by the unanimous vote of the shareholders representing nine-tenths of the stock, the contract was approved. The precise terms have not been given out.

After the traffic agreement was made between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Reading Railroads last summer it was presented to the directors of the Jersey Central, who declined to confirm the same. Immediately on this action being taken the Baltimore & Ohio began to look carefully into the question of terminal facilities in New York, and after months of careful study of the question they say that every one of their managers is persuaded that the Staten Island facilities are unequaled.

TALK WITH ERASTUS WIMAN.

Erastus Wiman, originator and promoter of the Rapid Transit Company, was in excellent humor yesterday, when he gave the details of the new scheme.

"You see," he began, "this is an arrangement that benefits all parties. The Baltimore & Ohio get what they have sought for years—an independent and wholly unrestricted entrance to New York tide water, while we secure the alliance of an important trunk line, and incidentally a share in its immense business."

"What are the precise privileges gained by the Baltimore & Ohio?"

"By looking at the map you will see that by building a new line of twenty miles from Bound Brook to Elizabeth the Baltimore & Ohio possess a straight line to the Battery by the use of our tracks and ferry franchises, and as the shorter land distance will counterbalance the longer water carriage they will be able to deliver passengers as quickly as any of their rivals. Not only that, but travelers over the Baltimore & Ohio will reach their destinations in New York by way of the elevated railroad lines they find most convenient. Our ferries at the Battery are located at the southern terminus of all the elevated roads, and are contiguous to two of the most important of the Brooklyn routes, the Hamilton and South ferries; therefore, we shall afford to the public a convenient and extremely pleasant route. Those going westward or to other points have only to go to the nearest elevated station and are landed on the very decks of the ferryboat, and on the arrival of the steamer at St. George (the new landing on Staten Island) they will find their train waiting for them. Who would think of walking from an elevated station through Cortlandt, Liberty, or Desbrosses street when he can keep right on and avoid tumbling over skids, barrels, and all sorts of market truck, as you have now to do, to reach any of the North River ferries?"

"But will not freight delivered at Staten Island be a long distance away?"

"Not at all. All freight now coming from the West or Southwest has to be lightered. Most of it must be stored for a time, when it goes to Brooklyn as the only available point. Goods wanted in New York will be delivered by steamers at any designated point in either the North or East River, while merchandise requiring storage can be accommodated by the Baltimore & Ohio in its warehouses on the Staten Island shore. There they have access to and permanent possession of a great deal of the twelve miles of available water front. Here spacious depots for passenger and freight traffic will be erected; also suitable warehouses for storage and grain elevators for landing cereals, while the coal trade will have ample facilities. With enormous scope for wharfage and a depth of from twenty to thirty feet of water freight can be handled here at less expense than over any other line of railroad. Staten Island will gain by the increased business of course. Property will naturally rise in value and the population increase. Jersey City owes its growth entirely to its being a part of the commercial system of New York, and Staten Island will now enjoy the same benefits. As soon as our new ferry-landing at St. George is open all passengers will land or embark there, being carried to and from all points of the island by our local trains without extra charge and with fourfold frequency."

"The terms of the contract," Mr. Wiman added, "require an equal division of the earnings, the through traffic being guaranteed to yield as much profit as the local traffic. The impending revolution in communication promises to make the local traffic very profitable, and the Staten Island people were reluctant to part with it—already in their possession—unless they were assured of an equal return by a trunk-line connection. Hence the guarantee that the freight and passenger traffic from Elizabeth shall yield as good a return as that direct from Staten Island. The Staten Island Company issue two and one-half millions of bonds at 5 per cent to run forty years, the principal and interest of which are to be guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio, and the proceeds to be expended entirely for paying for the two miles of water front already acquired; for the completion of the railroad as originally contemplated; for the erection of wharves and coal piers, the construction of new boats, and all other things necessary for a first-class terminal railroad in the harbor of New York."

ABOUT THE B. & O.'S NEW YORK EXTENSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The most authoritative utterance by any one prominent in the Pennsylvania Railroad about the Baltimore & Ohio's New York extension was made to your correspondent tonight by United States Senator William J. Sewell, who is also Vice-President of one of the Pennsylvania important leased lines. He said: "I have seen the reports in the papers as to the Baltimore & Ohio's purchase of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company for the purpose of securing a New York terminus for its road. This Staten Island company has been in the market for that purpose for some time, and has been examined with a view to being made a coal depot, but the parties who looked into it abandoned the scheme on account of the difficulty of crossing the Kill von Kull. It is not generally known outside the State that the tonnage passing through this strait is larger than that of any other similar waterway in the country. It is one link of the great inside water route from New York south through the Delaware & Raritan Canal, Delaware River, Schuylkill Canal, Chesapeake Canal, Chesapeake & Delaware, and thence on into Virginia and North Carolina. This traffic amounts to about 23,000,000 tons a year, and every attempt to obstruct it by a bridge, except one that vessels could pass under, will be resisted by the State of New Jersey. There is already on the statute-books a special law prohibiting the construction of a bridge, as proposed, without special authority from the Legislature. The members of Congress and Senators from New Jersey have been requested by the Legislature to oppose the granting by Congress of the right to build the bridge, so that the bridging of the stream will not be a question of the opposition of any rival road, but will be simply Mr. Garrett against the State of New Jersey I suppose a terminus could be made on Staten Island, but the cost would be great. The companies that I referred to as having investigated the matter arrived at that conclusion, but abandoned the whole matter when they found the intense opposition a bridge project would meet and the enormous tonnage that passed through the channel. New Jersey's interest in the matter is direct and extensive. It is in the value of land lying along the Kill von Kull, now occupied and to be occupied by large concerns which furnish a large part of the traffic and employ a great number of men in the State. I have heard the rumors in Philadelphia today that the Staten Island business is simply a bluff to force the Jersey Central to accept the terms of the Baltimore & Ohio. If Mr. Garrett has spent $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 for a club to drive the Jersey Central with, he has paid altogether too much for his whistle. I have not looked into this question as between two railroads, but as between the State of New Jersey and the Baltimore & Ohio Company. What the exact legal aspect of the case may be I am not prepared to say, but I do not believe that Congress can be induced, even if it has the power, to authorize the bridge against the protests of New Jersey."

PROBABLE NEW ROADS AND EXTENSIONS IN THE NORTHWEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—There are well-founded reports that several Minneapolis capitalists have organized to construct a line of railroad into Northwestern Minnesota to tap the wheat country tributary to the Manitoba, and the preliminary steps are being taken in the building of a line from Waconia, on the Pacific Division of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, thirty miles west of this city, to Wilmar, on the Breckenridge Division of the Manitoba, passing through Hutchinson and Lake Elizabeth. The extension of the scheme will take in a line via Glenwood to Crookston.

President Stickney of the Minnesota & Northwestern was asked today relative to the rumors afloat that the surveyors in the field near Anoka and Cambridge were in the employ of the company, and that their work meant the extension of the Minnesota & Northwestern line from St. Paul to Duluth. "All I can say," was the reply, "is that if the Minnesota & Northwestern should extend its line to Duluth it would do a very sensible thing."

A RUMOR WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The story published in a Chicago morning paper that the Wisconsin Central has been acquiring title to property adjoining the Chicago & Northwestern yards and depot on the lake shore, Third Ward, and is in a fair way of joining hands with the Northwestern for Milwaukee terminal facilities, is denied and ridiculed by officials of both roads interested. The Central people declare that no such purchases have been made or contemplated by them, and Northwestern representatives say that that road already has need of more track and yard room than can be had on the lake shore. They are positive in their assertions that should the Central succeed in getting an independent entrance into the city, it must be by some other route than that named.

GONE UP.

In the case of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company against the Englewood Connecting Railway Company, in the Appellate Court, a supersedeas was filed yesterday from the Supreme Court, suspending all further action in the lower court. This, however, does not affect the contempt proceedings now pending in the Appellate Court. The suit was brought to prevent the defendant from crossing the Western Indiana tracks near Seventieth street, in Hyde Park, and the Circuit Court dismissed the bill, but the Appellate Court reversed that decree.

ITEMS.

The Wabash has discontinued its arrangement with the Grand Trunk for running through trains between Detroit, Toledo, and beyond, and the Grand Trunk gives notice that no more tickets to Toledo and beyond must be sold.

It is announced that an injunction has been served on President Depew of the New York Central Railroad, and also on the company, enjoining the lease by the New York Central of the West Shore property. The injunction was obtained by the stockholders of 200 shares of stock who reside in Syracuse.

President T. B. Blackstone and Vice-President J. C. McMullin of the Chicago & Alton left yesterday on a trip of inspection over the lines of their road. They first go to Petersburg, where the track is being straightened, and will then examine the new cut-off near Kansas City, which is nearly completed.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley of the Southwestern Railway Association will meet this morning with the Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic to consider means for carrying into effect the arrangement lately made between Commissioner Midgley and the trunk lines for prorating the business from seaboard points to Mississippi River points.

It it rumored that Col. Joseph Hill, Superintendent of the Vandalia Railroad lines, is to retire from that position at the end of the year. He has been serving under a five-year contract, and President McKeen is anxious that he should continue, but the condition of his wife's health is so precarious that the Colonel feels compelled to pay more attention to her care and comfort than he can give under his present circumstances.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will reduce its passenger rates from Chicago to all local points in the States of Illinois and Iowa Dec. 1, 1885, from three to five cents on each ticket. This is on account of the removal of the Burlington Depot some years ago to the West Side from the Lake-Front, which reduces the distance to all points about one mile. Up to the present the Burlington has figured its mileage from the Central Depot on the Lake-Front.

The Wabash, Central Iowa, and Minnesota & Northwestern Railways give notice that their new route between St. Louis and St. Paul and Minneapolis will be opened Dec. 1, 1885. The new line will run over the Wabash from St. Louis and Kansas City to Albia, Ia.; the Central Iowa from Albia to Lyle, Minn.; and the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad from Lyle to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Connecting lines are requested to place tickets on sale to all points on the new line.

By agreement with its Western connections the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, Dec. 1, 1885, will take charge of the Boston and New England agencies of the Red, White, Blue, and Canada Southern freight lines, and they will be represented by Mr. James Mills, agent, No. 232 Washington street, Boston. The Boston & Albany Railroad Company, through its General Passenger Agent, will also represent the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads, in the interest of the west-bound passenger traffic.

The present agreement of the Chicago and Ohio River pool expires by limitation Jan. 1, 1886, and steps are now being taken to bring about a reorganization of the pool by that time. Under the existing agreement the business of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois via Evansville and of the Illinois Central via Cairo is not pooled. This has more or less affected the otherwise satisfactory working of the agreement and a strong effort will be made to induce the Illinois Central and Chicago & Eastern Illinois to put their Cairo and Evansville business into the new pool.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

FINANCIAL WRECKS FROM MANY QUARTERS—OTHER NOTES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—Mrs. D. Jacobs, milliner, assigned this afternoon. Liabilities, $7,500; assets unknown. The principal creditors are Cincinnati firms.

PLYMOUTH, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—O. Puhlman, proprietor of the Plymouth Roller-Mills, made an assignment Saturday to B. Crockett, with liabilities of $28,000 and nominal assets of $50,000. Puhlman is Mayor of the city, and the failure is a bad one for the business interests of the city.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The jewelry firm of Manson & Baker has failed. This morning Sheriff Hutchins took possession under executions for $7,764. These were issued upon confessions of judgment by the firm in favor of Mrs. Inez Manson, $2,717; Horace Baker, $1,950; C. H. Knight & Co., Chicago, $1,072; and J. M. Chandler & Co., Cleveland, $2,024. The total liabilities are about $14,000. The assets will be about $10,000. Some of the largest creditors are Henry Weil & Co., Buffalo, $2,200; Stein & Elborn, Chicago, $450; the Gilbert-Clark Company, Chicago, $300; Rockford Warehouse Company, $100; and a number of smaller accounts. Saturday the proprietors, apprehending their failure, went around among their Rockford creditors and settled nearly all their personal accounts with silverware and jewelry from the stock. The largest creditors in favor of whom judgments were confessed are Manson's wife and father-in-law.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A. F. Scott, an extensive dealer in general merchandise at New Paris, O., six miles from this city, assigned to Alfred Naggle this morning for the benefit of creditors. They are principally in Cincinnati and Indianapolis, but the aggregate of their claims is not known. His stock, which comprises his assets, is reputed to invoice $14,000.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—S. B. and Frank P. Gilbert, grocers, made an assignment today to Almon Kidder. Liabilities, $1,300; assets, about $1,200.

LAKE MARINE.

An Unknown Two-Masted Schooner Reported Ashore on Squaw Island.

A Brisk Gale and Heavy Snow-Storm Driving Vessels in for Shelter.

Grain Freights Played Out—Several Coal Charters—General News—Vessel Movements.

When the schr Thomas L. Parker reached Chicago yesterday Capt. Fitch reported having sighted a two-masted sailing-vessel ashore on Squaw Island, at the foot of Lake Michigan. Owing to the heavy wind and sea he was unable to get his vessel close enough to the island to make out the unfortunate. The vessel is supposed to have been bound for some point to load lumber.

HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Yesterday the weather had a decidedly wintry cast. The wind was blowing fresh from the northeast and the sea was running very high. Several vessels came in with their deck-loads of lumber covered with ice. A fierce snow-squall struck Chicago about dark. The prop Lycoming, which left for Milwaukee to load package freight, was compelled to turn back when abreast of Kenosha.

Truly the Captains of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line are in hard luck. Capt. Moore is reported seriously ill at his home in Owen Sound from exposure and hardship at the time of the Algoma disaster, and a letter received here yesterday stated that Capt. Foote of the Athabasca had two of his ribs fractured by falling into the hold of his steamer.

John Prindiville received a dispatch yesterday stating that the Canadian schr Philo Bennett had gone ashore near Wellington, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. No particulars were given. The Bennett hails from Port Rowan and is insured in the hull pool.

Yesterday the tugs Muriel and Wolf collided at Lake street bridge. The former was badly damaged and came very near being sunk.

The damage to the schr John Kelderhouse from colliding with the outer breakwater amounts to over $2,000. The report that Capt. Comstock will be compelled to pay the repair bills out of his season's salary is probably unfounded.

The prop R. A. Packer was yesterday chartered for a cargo of corn to Buffalo. No other engagements were reported.

Vessels are being stripped as fast as they arrive. A few will make another trip for lumber. The Siberia and Polynesia, which came in from Buffalo with coal, were ordered to lie up here.

Capt. Flagstead has bought a one-half interest in the steam-barge Swallow.

PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The keel of a new steam-barge has been laid at the Milwaukee shipyard. She is to be 162-foot keel, 30-foot beam, and 12-foot hold. Capacity, 850 tons or 650,000 feet of lumber, and is intended for either the lower lake or lumber trade. She is to have a condensing engine, which has not yet been contracted for, and is to be ready at the opening of navigation. She is being built for Markham & Noyes, G. D. Norris & Co., Capt. John Fitzgerald, and others.

The prop Wisconsin, with a full cargo of freight, which has been lying here since Friday because of a refusal of the insurance companies to renew her hull policies for winter navigation, remains here. Agent Shackell said that the officials of the company were endeavoring to secure insurance, but he had no advices to start the boat out up to tonight. It is unofficially reported that the company is unable to secure more than $30,000 insurance in other companies and that a private individual here had taken a risk of $5,000 at 13 per cent.

The heavy northerly winds continue and a big sea is running. The schrs Penobscot and L. A. Burton, for Muskegon, were the only sail departures today. The schr Maumee Valley joined the schrs H. W. Sage and York State at anchor in the bay, and the schrs Metropolis and C. C. Trowbridge ran into the harbor. The latter was leaking and was docked.

The steam-barge J. W. Westcott and schr Mineral State were chartered for barley to Buffalo. The former takes 30,000 bu at 3 cents. The steam-barge D. C. Whitney and consort Wayne go to Chicago, and the steam-barges Thomas W. Palmer, N. K. Fairbank, Queen of the West, and A. Folsom to Escanaba.

Arrivals—Steam-barge A. Folsom and consort Favorite; schrs Narragansett and Pewaukee, with coal. Sailed—Props Commodore and Waverly, for Chicago.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The coal charters comprised the prop W. J. Averill, stmr Iron Chief and consort Iron State, and stmr Alcona and consort Alta, for Chicago, at $1.10; stmrs Hecla, Calumet, C. J. Kershaw, and W. H. Barnum, for Milwaukee, at $1.10; stmr C. T. Curtis and barges Reed, Holland, and Fassett, for Detroit, at 40 cents; schr Oliver Mitchell, for Toledo, at 50 cents. But few more cargoes are to go forward besides those under engagement. The Lehigh Valley Company intend to load for Chicago the stmr Clyde, expected here from Ashtabula tomorrow, and probably the Oceanica, due from Chicago, Wednesday. The stmr New Orleans, now at Ashtabula, may come here about Thursday if inducements are offered. The John B. Lyon, which leaves her corn at Erie, will get a coal cargo there for Chicago. It is possible that the propeller lines may yet carry up a couple of cargoes if the weather is favorable.

Through business in canal freights for this year is practically wound up. A few loads of flaxseed were taken for New York at about 5¼ cents, and some wheat and corn was shipped to interior points. This being practically the last week of November, the end of the season is in sight. It now looks as if the boats yet to be sent up from here by the lines are the Tioga and Jewett of the Union, the Milwaukee, Arabia, and Syracuse of the Western, the Clarion from Erie of the Anchor, and the Clyde and Oceanica of the Lehigh Valley. The others coming here will be laid up after discharging their cargoes.

The props Arizona and China of the Lake Superior Transit Line will at once go into winter quarters here. Capt. Robert Smith has made fourteen round-trips to Duluth with the Arizona in less than seven month.

A survey was today made of the damages sustained by the canalboat Great Wardrobe. The damage to the boat was placed at $1,400, and this, with the loss of property aboard, the cost of raising and docking her, etc., would make the total loss between $3,000 and $3,500. The Edwards paid $1,735 for the damage done to the two other boats caught in the same collision.

The steam-barges J. E. Potts and White and Friant will remain here, and during the winter will be fitted with inside steel arches.

The steam-barge Otego today libeled for freight money her lumber cargo at Tonawanda.

The Anchor-Line prop Annie Young goes to Erie to lay up.

The schr. C. H. Burton today brought in a lumber cargo. It was intended to send her out again with coal.

PORT OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A brisk breeze, amounting almost to a gale, has been blowing from the northeast all day, with a very heavy sea. The prop E. B. Hale and consort A. Cobb, laden with coal for Chicago, are delayed here; and the prop Wallula, which came in for the schr Minnehaha, laden with coal for Chicago, is also unable to get away. The schr Camanche, laden with grain for Lake Ontario ports, came in on account of the stress of weather. The schr Monterey came in for the same cause and is anchored under the protection of the breakwater tonight. The lumber steam-barge Oscoda, which arrived tonight, reports a large fleet of vessels at anchor in Pigeon Bay on the other shore waiting for the blow to subside.

The prop William Edwards was engaged today to take a cargo of ore from Escanaba to Chicago at $1 per ton, free. Few if any cargoes of ore remain to be carried, and few also of coal, owing to the light receipts from the mines. On this account it is doubtful whether shippers can get off all the cargoes of coal for the upper lakes that they wish to before the season is entirely closed.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The arrivals and clearances at Chicago yesterday were:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Thomas Quayle, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Lotus, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Thomas L. Parker, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Polynesia, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Fleetwing, Charlevoix, iron-ore.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Ford River, lumber.
Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Jeremiah Godfrey, Buffalo, coal.
Prop J. H. Farwell, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Siberia, Buffalo, coal.
Prop De Pere, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Columbia, Buffalo, coal.
Prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Saginaw Valley, Saginaw, sundries.
Prop R. P. Ranney, Buffalo, coal.
Prop William R. Haskell, South Chicago, light.
Schr F. Moss, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Albany, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Frankfort—Arrived Sunday—Schr Sea Gem, props Sanford and Champlain. Departed—Prop Champlain, going north: schr Joseph Duvall, lumber, Sheboygan. Arrived and departed Monday—Prop Weston. The Sea Gem is wind-bound here, bound for Charlevoix, where she will load with cordwood for Milwaukee. Wind northeast, brisk, with gusts of snow.

Ludington—Arrived—Props City of Ludington, John Stewart. Cleared Props Saginaw Valley, City of Ludington, John Dewar; schr H. E. Moore. Detained by weather—Tug Wheeler, schr John Mee. Wind north, light; weather cloudy; low surf.

Charlevoix—Arrived and cleared—Prop Champlain, for Cheboygan. Weather clear and pleasant.

South Chicago—Arrived—Stmr Minnesota, iron-ore; stmr Massachusetts, iron-ore. Sailed—Stmr Massachusetts, stmr Minnesota, stmr W. A. Haskell.

Manistee—Arrived Sunday—Props City of Ludington, N. Torrent, George Markham, M. Marshall, Faxton. Sailed—Props City of Ludington, Fayette; schr Windsor. Arrived Monday—F. & P. M. No. 2; schrs George Marsh, John Mee. Sailed—Props F. & P. M. No. 2, Faxton, George Markham; schr J. H. Hall.

Sturgeon Bay Canal—Cleared—Prop J. C. Perrett with barges Marinette, I. Stephenson, Kate Darley, D. L. Filer. Wind-bound—Schrs H. Rand, Felicitous. Wind northeast, fresh.

Grand Haven—Arrived and cleared—Schr City of Grand Rapids. The City of St. Joe arrived Sunday and laid up. She will receive a new boiler.

Muskegon—Cleared—Schs Rockaway, Driver, props George Dunbar, Albert Soper, C. Hickox, E. E. Thompson, for Chicago; prop H. B. Peraue, for Port Washington; schr Louis Pahlow, for Milwaukee.

Escanaba—No arrivals. Departures—Props Sparta, Vienna, Cormorant; schrs Sumatra, Richard Winslow, Verona. Wind north, fresh; weather clear.

Sheboygan—In for shelter—Steam-barge P. H. Sawyer; schrs Adirondack, J. H. Stevens, Luna, R. H. Backer. Wind north, fresh; snow squalls.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

Detroit—Up—Monteagle with White Star, Mystic Star, 3:40 a. m.; Progress, 6:30 a. m.; C. Hurlbut and consort, 9:40 a. m.; Gordon Campbell, 1:30 p. m.; schr Ida Keith, 1:20 p. m. Down—Egyptian, 12:20 a. m.; Syracuse, 1 a. m.; Alpena and consorts, 4 a. m.; William Chisholm, 5 a. m.; J. B. Lyon, 7:30 a. m. Wind north, light; cloudy.

Mackinaw City—Down—Prop C. J. Kershaw, 5:20 a. m.; Oceanica, 2 p. m. Up—Prop Boston, 5 a. m.; Lehigh, with schr Allegheny, 5:30 a. m.; schr Scotia, 1 p. m. The schr Scotia broke her centreboard chain and was detained here several hours getting her board up. Wind north, fresh; weather clear and freezing slightly.

Port Huron—Down—Wallula, 7 p. m.; Iron Duke, 10 p. m.; Sanilac, 11 a. m. Up—Onoko, 8 p. m.; Nahant, 10:25 a. m. In port—Newsboy. Wind northeast, fresh; cold.

Sault Ste. Marie—Down—Prop United Empire, 11:30 a. m.; prop George T. Hope, 4:20 p. m. Up—Prop Hiawatha and consort, 3 p. m. Wind northeast, light; weather clear.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Duluth—Arrived—Prop Toledo, Detroit, merchandise; barge Kasota, Buffalo, coal. Cleared—Barges Osceola, Buffalo, flour; George T. Hope, Buffalo, wheat; Silvanus J. Macey, Buffalo, wheat; George Spencer, schr David Dows, Cleveland, iron-ore. Weather clear, light; northeast wind.

Hancock—Arrived—City of Fremont, from Ontonagon. Cleared—City of Fremont, for Chicago; Walter L. and Northerner, for Buffalo. Wind northeast, light; weather cloudy.

Marquette—Passed up—Nebraska. Down—Jay Gould, W. B. Blanchard, tug Williams with Kitty Forbes, H. B. Tuttle, Oscar Townsend with Zach Chandler. Wind north, light.

Ontonagon—Arrived—Props Toledo, Detroit; J. L. Hurd, Duluth. Cleared—Props Toledo, Duluth; J. L. Hurd, Duluth. Wind east, light; cloudy.

LAKE HURON.

Sand Beach—A heavy northeasterly gale has prevailed since Sunday, accompanied by snow and rain. The following are in for refuge tonight: Steam-barges Iron Age and two, Yosemite and one, Avery and two, S. Chamberlain and one, S. E. Sheldon and one, Ogemaw and two, Handy Boy and J. H. Devereaux; tug Music and five; props Scotia and City of Montreal; tug John Martin; schrs Smith and Post, Fame, and Aunt Ruth.

East Tawas—Northeast gale and severe snow-storm. Sheltered—Prop Roanoke, bound for Chicago; steam-barge Ballentine with Northwest, for Milwaukee. The schrs Pathfinder for Milwaukee and Lottie for Chicago made the harbor this afternoon. The steam-barge S. C. Hall and two consorts are at anchorage.

Alpena—The wind holds northeast and fresh; weather cold. No arrivals or departures during the day. The following craft are in the bay for shelter: Steamship Tioga and consort, prop Allegheny and consort, schrs Cheney Ames, Ada Medora, and Knapp.

Cheboygan—Arrived—Plymouth, Swain. Northwest wind, light; weather clear and cold.

LAKE ERIE.

Cleveland—Arrived—Prop Portage, Buffalo, merchandise; Atlantic, Mackinac, merchandise; Wallula, Buffalo, coal; schr Comanche, for shelter. Cleared—Atlantic, Mackinac, merchandise; Wallula and J. R. Whitney, Chicago, coal; Kate Butteroni, Chicago, light; E. B. Hale, Chicago, coal; schrs Minnehaha, Chicago, coal; Teutonia, Chicago, light. Wind northwest, brisk; rain and snow.

Buffalo—Arrivals—Prop Arabia, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; schr Oliver Mitchell, Milwaukee, barley. Clearances—Prop Raleigh, Milwaukee, 1,400 tons coal; Hecla, Milwaukee, 1,500 tons coal; C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, 1,600 tons coal; W. J. Averill, Chicago, 1,800 tons coal; Alcona, Chicago, 1,200 tons coal; Iron Chief, Chicago, 1,400 tons coal; schr Alta, Chicago, 1,400 tons coal; Lucerne, Milwaukee, 1,400 tons coal; Iron State, Chicago, 1,650 tons coal.

Ashtabula—Arrived—Props Clyde and New Orleans, Escanaba, ore; schr B. F. Bruce, Escanaba, ore.

WELLAND CANAL.

Port Colborne—Passed down—Schr American, Chicago to Toronto, corn; Riverside, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat; Nassau, Chicago to Toronto, corn. Up—Nothing. Wind northeast, blowing a moderate gale; weather cloudy and cold.

Port Dalhousie—Passed up—Schr John Magee, Oswego to Sandusky, coal. Down—Schrs Riverside, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat; American, Chicago to Toronto, corn; Nassau, Chicago to Toronto, corn. Cloudy, cool weather; fresh, northerly winds.

A NON-MAGNETO TELEPHONE.

A CHICAGO INVENTOR THINKS HE HAS THE INSTRUMENT TO UPSET THE BELL MONOPOLY.

In its war against an exasperating telephone service at exorbitant charges THE TRIBUNE has heretofore given very full exhibits and descriptions of the magneto telephone patented to Alexander Graham Bell, and claimed not only by him but by Prof. Elisha Gray of Highland Park and numerous other contestants. It now places before its readers an account of the invention and distinguishing characteristics of a new telephone, the owners of which claim that it is so different in construction and in the essential features of the invention that it can be operated independently of the Bell patents, even though they should be permitted to stand. Although the application for a patent was filed Oct. 1, 1883, the difficulties encountered in the Patent-Office were so great that the patent was not allowed until about a year thereafter, and was not actually issued until Jan. 20, 1885. The delay of the last few months was for the purpose of obtaining foreign patents.

The following particulars of the new Pratt & Plum non-magneto telephone are furnished by the inventor, Harry P. Pratt.

It is radically different from the telephones heretofore in use in that it dispenses wholly with the magnet and with induced action in reproducing speech. It substitutes for the operative device of the magneto telephone what is called a simple solenoid or coil with a flat surface corresponding to that of the diaphragm with which it is combined. This coil receives the electric current from the battery, and thereby operates directly upon the diaphragm, reproducing the speech. It is the operation of the coil in place of the operation of the magnet. By this means the usual crackling and buzzing sounds are done away with. Leaving out the magnet, the most important and most material element of the magneto machine, disposes of the old combination, and the use of the Pratt coil as an operative device makes a new machine. The Pratt machine operates in defiance of the prevailing notions on the subject of the telephone. If his receiver be shown to one who is skilled in the art of telephony, as it existed prior to the Pratt invention, but who has not previously been informed of it, he would undoubtedly say, with great confidence, that it is impossible that such a machine should satisfactorily reproduce speech. This has often been done, and when told that it actually does reproduce speech in a satisfactory manner great surprise is expressed.

The great invention of this system is the receiver, which contrasts curiously with the comparatively cumbersome and awkward magneto machine. All other inventions are subordinate to this. For this United States and foreign patents have been secured. Their other inventions consist of several forms of transmitting instruments, some of which are claimed to be very superior to those previously in use, and of various forms of construction of the coils which they use. The Pratt telephone, standing on an original and independent basis of construction, mode of operation, and result is not involved in the great controversy that has been raging so long over the invention, and for the possession and control of the magneto instrument claimed by Bell, Edison, Baxter, and others.

The claim of the Bell monopoly that he discovered or invented a new art, and had by his patents control of the only electrical current by virtue of which speech can be produced, the Pratt & Plum people declare is utterly preposterous and absurd. They say that there is no pretense of them in the Bell patents, but that they have been wholly invented by the lawyers and experts who have had them in charge since the monopoly was created.

While the mechanical details of the new system of telephoning were being perfected numerous practical tests were made. The opinions of legal and electrical experts on these tests were very favorable, particularly those of Mr. McPherson, the Western Electrician of the Postal Telegraph Company, established by Prof. Gray, and of ex-Commissioner of Patents Marble, who, since his retirement from the Patent-Office, has devoted himself to electrical inventions as a specialty. One of the tests was made April 1, 1884, at No. 154 Lake street. Among the persons who conversed through the instrument at that time were Messrs. C. C. Bonney, John A. Hamlin, L. B. Hamlin, William Sherwin, David Quigg, C. E. Barrett, and Senator D. M. Sabin. Other experiments were also made at different times with the Pratt & Plum telephone, and a number of persons testify to having carried on conversations with persons in Milwaukee and Elgin.

No corporation has yet been organized by the holders of the Pratt & Plum inventions. The instruments are held by a Board of Trustees for the purpose of enabling the inventors to complete the system in all its details, and when ready for practical operations to surrender their trust to business corporations to be formed for the purpose of carrying on the telephone business.

Mr. William S. Plum, who, in connection with Mr. Pratt, has perfected the invention, is well known as the author of the work in two handsome volumes entitled "Telegraphy in the Civil War." This work has given him a wide reputation among the electrical fraternity throughout the country.

The Pratt & Plum people have not taken any part in the great controversy which now awaits the decision of Secretary Lamar on the application to institute a suit in the name of the United States to set aside the patents granted to Alexander Graham Bell as having been obtained by fraud. The reason of this non-participation is that the Pratt instrument is not a magneto telephone. They regard it as morally certain that Secretary Lamar must recommend the institution of a Government suit to amend the Bell patents.

DEATH IN A GULLY.

IN AN INTOXICATED CONDITION A MAN IS DROWNED IN A FEW INCHES OF WATER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A pitiful tragedy was discovered this morning on one of the remote streets. Charles Lund, a Dane, foreman in a spoke factory, was found lying on his back with his head in a little gully, dead. Mud and sand were in his hair and face, but there were no marks of violence. He had been drinking and slipped into the gully, which was filled with water by a heavy rain. Footprints show that he made desperate efforts to climb out, and he had pulled a plank off a fence in one vain effort. He must have slid back several times, and at last, exhausted, fell on his back with his head under a few inches of water. He wallowed in this until he was drowned. When discovered the water had all drained out and the gully was dry. Lund was recently from Denmark, and it is said had a romance there, his wife being a Countess, who still resides abroad.

FINES FOR KISSING.

London *Pall Mall Gazette:* Hugh Gilmour, a Manchester furniture dealer, was yesterday fined £30, and bound over in £100 to be of good behavior, for forcibly kissing a young lady in a railway carriage. At Romford Petty Sessions a laborer was fined five shillings for assaulting a female member of the Salvation Army by kissing her.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY
FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.
IN USE IN
HOSPITALS,
CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS,
INFIRMARIES,
AND
PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.
CURES
CONSUMPTION,
HEMORRHAGES
And all Wasting Diseases;
INEBRIETY,
HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
MALARIA.
THE ONLY
PURE STIMULANT
FOR
THE SICK, INVALIDS,
CONVALESCING PATIENTS,
AGED PEOPLE,
WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.
For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
☞ Persons east of the Rocky Mountains unable to procure it from their dealers can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.
All persons using "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are invited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical Staff at all times, free of charge.

Change in Inspection Rules.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held Nov. 13, 1885, it was

Ordered, That the rule concerning the collection of fees for the inspection of grain be amended to read as follows:

The Chief Inspector of Grain is hereby authorized to collect on and after Dec. 10, 1885, on all grain inspected under his direction as follows:

For in inspection 35 cents per car-load, 10 cents per wagon or cart load, 40 cents per 1,000 bushels from canal boats, ¼ of a cent per bushel from bags.

For out inspection, 50 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels, 35 cents per car-load to cars, 35 cents per car-load to teams, or 10 cents per wagon-load to teams.

JOHN I. RINAKER, BENJAMIN F. MARSH, WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

WASH SILK.
A large assortment of Outline Embroidery or Etching Silk in the celebrated (fast colors)
ASIATIC DYES.
Warranted to Wash in Warm Water and Castile Soap, without change of color or injury to the most delicate fabric. Manufactured in America exclusively by
THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.,
At wholesale only at { 469 Broadway, New York, 621 Market St., Phila.

UNION FOLDING BED,
The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

Andrews' Parlor Fold'g Bed
The only Perfect Bed.
40 styles: $20 up. the only adjust'ble susp. spr'g.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
195 Wabash-av. Chicago, Bond-st. N.Y.

LOW PRICED WOOD MANTELS
In Mahogany and other Hard Woods.
New and Stylish Designs in stock and made to order.
SHAKING GRATES. ENGLISH COMMON SENSE GRATES. TRENT LOW TILES. BRASS FENDERS, FIRE SETS, ANDIRONS.
SLATE MANTELS. CHAS. L. PACE, 337 Wabash Ave. BEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES.

FURNITURE { FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES!
224 to 228 Wabash-av. C. C. Holton.

ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Address E. F. BULLARD, Supt., Jacksonville, Ill.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Ashland and Ogden-avs.
CANON F. W. FARRAR.
The Last Lecture will be given TONIGHT.
Subect: - - "The Talmud."
Tickets, with reserved seats, can be obtained at Gerald Pierce & Co.'s, 122 Dearborn-st., and at Francis Squairs', 567 Madison-st.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
Red-Letter Program This Week.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS
Are giving the best Minstrel Performances ever witnessed in Chicago in any and every way considered. ALL SIMON PURE MINSTRELSY. Special Matinee Thanksgiving-Day. Secure seats now.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of.........J. M. HILL
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
RHEA
And Her Unrivaled Comedy Company.
Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Saturday Matinee, grand revival of
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday night, and Thanksgiving Matinee, A DANGEROUS GAME.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
A SUPERB PERFORMANCE.
THE GOODWIN OPERA CO.
IN THE
QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF
Popular prices: 25c., 35c., 50c. Seats reserved at box office, or Gerald Pierce & Co., 122 Dearborn-st.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
Nightly and Matinees Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2 p.m. Holiday performance Thursday afternoon.
HENRY CHANFRAU in KIT, the Arkansaw Traveler.
15th Year. 4,375 Times. | 50—Jubilee Warblers—50.
Nov. 30—Hallen & Hart.

STANDARD THEATRE,
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
"A PRISONER FOR LIFE!"
J. B. STUDLEY and a powerful cast.
Matinee Wednesday, Thanksgiving-Day, and Saturday. Next week—Ezra F. Kendall in "A Pair of Kids."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TONIGHT (Tuesday Eve.) Programme for the Concert of the
TEMPLE QUARTETTE CO.
OF BOSTON,
Assisted by the Chicago Ladies' Quartette.
1. Quartette—March of the Storm King.........Cowles
Temple Quartette.
2. Violin Solo—Concerto (E minor).........Mendelssohn
Miss Lillian Chandler.
3. Quartettes { a. King and Rose.........Folksong / b. On the Mountain.........Mair
Chicago Lady Quartette.
4. Aria—From Don Carlos.........Verdi
Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen.
5. Quartette—The Flowery Sleep.........Buck
Temple Quartette.
6. Violin Solos { a. Legende / b. Mazourka.........Wieniawski
Miss Lillian Chandler.
7. Comin' Thro' the Rye.........F. W. Root
Chicago Lady Quartette.
8. Three songs, op. 10.........Arthur Foot
It Was a Lover and His Lass.
The Pleasant Summer's Come.
The Milkmaid's Song.
Mrs. Allen.
9. Quartette—The Serenaders.........H. M. Dow
(Composed expressly for the Temple Quartette.)
10. Song with Violin—Spring Song.........Oscar Weil
Miss Allen and Miss Chandler.
11. Quartette—Sleep in Peace.........Rosewig
Temple Quartette.
12. Quintette—Whence.........Abt
Mrs. Allen and Temple Quartette.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATED SKATING ACADEMIES.
Casino Skating Academy,
Twenty-fourth and State-sts.
Thanksgiving Three Grand Holiday Assemblies.
MAUD CAMPBELL afternoon and evening.
Austin's First Regiment Band each assembly.
Le Grand Skating Academy,
Cor. North Clark and Elm-sts.
Largest and finest in the West. Open afternoon and evening (Sunday excepted). Fine Music at each session.
Washington Boulevard Skating Academy,
Corner Curtis-st. (West Side).
Different entertainments arranged for every evening.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 24, second of a series of five-mile races between E. H. Elliott and Bert Baily.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATED SKATING ACADEMIES.
Englewood Casino Skating Academy
Cor. Sixty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.
Open every evening (Wednesday and Sunday excepted), and every afternoon (Monday, Friday, and Sunday excepted).
Surface and Music second to none.
La Belle Skating Academy,
556 to 562 Lincoln-av.
First-class in every respect. Open afternoon and evening (Sunday excepted).
CHAS. H. COLLINS, Proprietor.
Princess Skating Academy,
Madison-st. and Ogden-av.
Open morning, afternoon, and evening (Sunday excepted). Superb Music. Fine Surface. Strict Order. Coziest and most handsomely-decorated Rink in the city.
FRANCIS P. OWINGS, Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Entrance on Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
J. A. HAMLIN.........Lessee and Manager
"Mr. Kilburne, what is a 'Corker'?"
"I don't know. Why?"
"Why, last night when Thatcher came on the stage and glanced around over the multitude of smiling faces that greeted him I heard his sonorous voice:
'Billy, Aint This a Corker?'"
"Why, of course; that's what it means—
A Theatre Packed, Jammed, and Crammed!"
Thatcher, Primrose & West
Always find it so whenever their
SUPERB
BAND OF MINSTRELS
Appear at the Grand Opera-House. What a pity they can only remain THIS ONE WEEK. Remember the Matinees—Wednesday, Thanksgiving-Day, and Saturday.
Next week—Alice Harrison in HOT WATER.
Sunday, Dec. 6—Benefit of the B. P. O. Elks.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Stoddard Matinees!
SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Nov. 28, Dec. 5 and 12.
I—SWITZERLAND.
II—THE NEW DICKENS LECTURE.
III—MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
POPULAR MATINEE PRICE.
COURSE TICKETS, reserved seats, $1.50. Boxes holding four, $8.
Tickets for single matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c.
MATINEE COURSE TICKETS now on sale.
Matinee single tickets Thursday, 26th.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving-Day, the Distinguished Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr.
JOSEPH MURPHY,
In Fred Marsden's Great Irish Drama,
SHAUN RHUE.
Introducing his wonderfully successful song, "A Handful of Earth."
Mr. Murphy will be supported by MISS BELLE MELVILLE and a carefully selected company.
Sunday, Nov. 29—The Comedians KELLY AND MASON in "THE TIGERS."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Absolutely Fireproof.—Cor. Washington and Clark.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
J-U-D-I-C!
Tonight (Tuesday),
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
REPERTOIRE FOR WEEK:
Wednesday Evening.........La Belle Helene
Thursday (Special Matinee).........La Belle Helene
Thursday Evening.........La Grande Duchesse
Friday, benefit to Mme. JUDIC.........La Belle Helene
Saturday Matinee.........La Grande Duchesse
Saturday Evening (last appearance).........Divorcons
Nov. 29—The Successful Comedy Drama, "Niagara."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Madison-st., near Halsted.
Grand Genuine Congress of Tattooed People!
Grand Comedy and Specialty Co.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark-st., near Madison.
MONDAY, NOV. 23, AND FOR WEEK, FUNNIEST SHOW ON EARTH!
CONVENTION OF AMATEUR POETS AND ORATORS!

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Every Evening, Thanksgiving and Saturday Matinees,
J. C. Duff's Comic Opera Company
In an elaborate production of Gilbert & Sullivan's latest success,
THE MIKADO!
As played for over 100 times at the Standard Theatre, New York. The original New York Cast, Costumes, and Scenery.
☞ Seats can be secured one week in advance.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.
TONY DENIER'S
Great Humpty-Dumpty Troupe!
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
COOPER, the only giant. Nine other new attractions. Ian Nash Specialty Co. and Panorama of Ireland. ☞ 10 cents to all, including a seat. [illegible] Opera Chairs, 5 cents extra. ☞ KRAO next week. Dec. 7—Fanny Mills, lady with the largest feet in the world.

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Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the successful drama,
"A WIFE'S HONOR."
Extra Matinee THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
Popular prices—15c, 25c, and 35c.
Next week—Owen Fawcett in the "Big Bonanza."

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Grand reproduction of BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S
"WHITE SLAVE."
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Extra matinee Thanksgiving-Day at 2 o'clock.

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Corner Halsted & Jackson-sts.
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A Romantic Drama in Five Acts. Three Matinees, Wednesday, Thanksgiving-Day, and Saturday.
Sunday, Nov. 29—Ezra F. Kendall in A Pair of Kids.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

Battle of Shiloh,
Never was battle so vividly depicted. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

ACROBAT

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The Somerset in Doings at th Cologn

Goethe's Method o Dangerous L Earl's

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ACROBATIC FEATS.

The Italians and French as Gymnasts—Performances at a Royal Fete in 1722.

The Somerset in England—Remarkable Doings at the Summit of the Cologne Cathedral.

Goethe's Method of Curing Vertigo—The Dangerous Leap of a Scotch Earl's Daughter.

The Italians and the French, says Guillaume Depping in his "Wonders of Bodily Strength and Skill," just translated by Charles Russell, are surely born to understand and appreciate each other; their natural nimbleness must establish between them a sort of family alliance. The Italians, who have always excelled in acrobatic feats, voluntarily select France as par excellence the theatre of their exploits. In the eighteenth century there was in Paris an Italian who equaled, if he did not surpass, Zuccaro. His name was Grimaldi, but he is better known under his sobriquet of Iron Leg. He first appeared about 1742, at the fair of St. Germain, and in a short time acquired the reputation of being the best leaper of his day. If his legs were iron, the springs of the machine were certainly of steel, for his elasticity was equal to his strength. He was aided in all his performances by a female, of whom, says M. Fournel in his work upon the popular spectacle of Paris, no one knows in what relationship she stood to him. He wagered that in his entertainment of the "Prize of Cythera" he would jump as high as the chandeliers, and so well did he keep his word that with a blow he knocked off a portion of one of them, which fell at the feet of Mahomet Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, who was sitting in the King's box. When the performance was finished Grimaldi presented himself before his Excellency expecting a reward for his skill, but he was received with the greatest hauteur by the Ambassador's servants, who informed him in the severest manner that instead of a reward he deserved punishment. The Turks never could appreciate the fine arts!

Before the time of Iron Leg Crepin had appeared, who, for a lame person, was wonderfully nimble. He had been preceded by a Basque named Du Broc, who was the first to execute the springboard leap holding a flaming torch in each hand.

THE FAIR OF ST. GERMAIN, AND A ROYAL FETE.

The rendezvous of all professional leapers was the fair of St. Germain, the centre of trade and pleasure, where, during two months and a half—the duration of the fair in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—the Parisians congregated in great multitudes. At first the fair lasted only for a fortnight, but little by little it encroached upon the Carnival, then upon Lent, and at the same time came to include the whole superficial area now bounded by the Fours, Boucheries, the Quatre-Vents, and Tournon streets. It was here that the great athletic celebrities formed their style, and from this nursery went forth the acrobats who made such a prominent figure at the fête given to Louis XV. by the Duke of Bourbon in his magnificent domain of Chantilly, from the 4th to the 7th of November, 1722. The young Prince first visited the park and admired the menagerie, and, as he left, Orpheus appeared before him in the midst of a grotto surrounded by oleanders and orange-trees. The part of Orpheus was filled by a fiddler in the opera, whose enchanting strains had a visible effect upon the animals which the King had just inspected. At the sound of the violin the beasts, as well they might, stood stock still; but when the French Orpheus played variations, which included the sounds of hunting horns and the baying and barking of hounds, sauve qui peut was the word in the menagerie. The bears climbed to the summits of the trees, threw themselves upon the tight ropes that had been extended, and performed endless feats of suppleness and dexterity, while the other animals—the monkeys, lions, and tigers—showed the greatest excitement, leaping and bounding about with all that savage alertness which they manifest in their native wilds when pursued by the huntsman or when capturing their prey. The most wonderful feat, however, which these denizens of the woods and wildernesses performed was their coming all together in a row and making a profound obeisance to the King! It then for the first time became apparent to all that those wild beasts were only a troupe of the best rope-dancers and vaulters from the fair of St. Germain, dressed, painted, and otherwise "made up" for the entertainment of the Prince.

THE SOMERSET.

The English cultivated with equal success the art of tumbling, and they were especially great in the acrobatic leap called the somerset. It is said that this word dates from the seventeenth century, from the reign of James I., whose great favorit was Robert Carr, Duke of Somerset, who was highly accomplished in this exercise. But somerset is a corruption of somersault, which itself is an altered form of the word soubresault, in its turn derived from the Italian sopraselto. In reality the origin of this species of leaping in England was of a much more ancient date. Jugglers performed this feat in order to amuse the Saxon Princes and the Norman Kings; they traveled the country, stopping at the great houses and giving entertainments and sometimes executed their displays of skill on horseback.

We read in ancient chronicles that one day Edward II. (fourteenth century), deriving great entertainment from seeing one of these mountebanks, who ran before him, and in throwing his somersaults frequently leaped over a horse's back, gave the tumbler 20 shillings—a large sum for the time, and very likely more than the performance was worth.

A SINGULAR MISTAKE.

The decided taste of the English nobility for such exercises has been the cause of a very singular mistake. In the engravings of ancient manuscripts (of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries) we see Salome, the daughter of Herodias, throwing a somersault before Herod to obtain a boon of the King, the boon being the head of John the Baptist. But why the somersault? we wish to know. There is no mention of it in Sacred Writ, which simply says she danced, without any accompaniment of somersets. The translators of the Gospel in the Middle Ages did not believe that this fatal dance was in itself such an innocent affair, for it seemed to them monstrous that as a reward for two or three capers Herod should have delivered up the head of John the Baptist. To obtain such a reward it was natural to suppose that Salome performed some extraordinary acrobatic feats, marvels of tumbling, and wonders of strength. Thus, without having regard to historic accuracy, but led away by a feeling in itself commendable, the translators and commentators speak of the girl as a common mountebank, like those whom in our own day they constantly saw performing at fairs and fêtes—as one of those women, light equally in their heels and in their morals, who imitated or rivaled the daring somersaults of the men to whose troupe they were attached. Had the mistake recorded been made only on paper it would have been lost sight of in time, but in the Middle Ages men engraved their thoughts on their cathedrals and sculptured them on their monuments. They could only conceive the daughter of Herodias in a grotesque and extravagant posture, and at the present day carvings are to be seen in many cathedrals representing her dancing on her hands and head, with her legs in the air.

AT THE SUMMIT OF ST. PAUL'S.

Acrobatic feats were the fashion in the time of Henry VIII., who was much amused by them, and paid heavy sums to the professors of the art. At the coronation of Queen Mary, his daughter, who inherited his tastes, a Hollander named Peter executed feats of agility under the summit of St. Paul's, and also performed on the tight rope in the theatres. He displayed his skill under the vane of the steeple, sustaining himself sometimes upon one foot and sometimes on his knees, brandishing at the same time a huge flag which waved in the wind. The flag had a very fine effect, but it was otherwise with the torches with which he also performed, for they refused to burn when wanted. For his skill, and as something to pay the expenses of his aerial establishment, he received, according to Holinshed's chronicle, the sum of £16 13s 4d.

It was a singular idea to choose the summit of an imposing and venerable church as the scene of such fantastic tricks. It is, however, often the case that cathedral-spires attract the lightning, and when damage is done can only be repaired by men who have the perfect self-possession and skill which ground and lofty tumbling demands and develops. From the square of Strasbourg, in the early days of April, 1860, one might have witnessed an unprecedented spectacle—that of a human form struggling and swaying at the summit of the steeple. The form at that distance looked not larger than a mere speck, and its motions were only to be distinguished by the aid of an opera-glass. The climber—surely possessed of some evil spirit—was a young soldier for whom lofty eminences had a special attraction, and who loved his cathedral of Strasbourg as much as Quasimodo loved the towers of Notre Dame in Paris. He mounted up to the steeple as soon as he had a moment of liberty, and remained as long as he chose, for military discipline has little terror at 142 metres above the sea, the elevation at which this soldier indulged in his awful amusement.

ON THE BUTTON OF THE SPIRE OF THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

One particular day the wind blew with a violence which gave one some idea of what must be its force in the higher regions, and especially round the spire. There it was not merely a gale, but a hurricane, and the spectators shuddered to see the clothes of this daring climber blown about by the squall. In order to arrive at what is known as the platform it is only necessary to have good legs and strong limbs; but above that point one feels so much carried away by the air that surrounds him that the greater number of strangers cease their ascent at the platform. Enthusiasts, however, with good lungs and strong limbs work their way into the four turrets leading to the base of that octagon pyramid, so bold and light in design, which really constitutes the spire. Those who are not overstout, and who do not fear dizziness, may clamber up still further by ladders to the lantern. Goethe accomplished this ascent more than once for the purpose of getting rid of a constitutional tendency to vertigo, and carved his name upon the stone walls of the turrets; but time has already worn away some of the letters.

It is with difficulty that one passes the crown, and with still more that other architectural wonder, the rose. Here the spire appears like a needle crossed with horizontal bars, the arrangement forming a sort of cross. This part being passed, there is, in the absence of cross-bars of metal or projecting corners of stone, but little support for the adventurous climber, who is compelled to creep up by his hands and feet. Finally the spire terminates in a button which is less than a foot and a half in diameter. Formerly it served as a pedestal for a statue of the Virgin, but it is now merely the end of the lightning-conductor that terminates the edifice. But it was here, upon this button, at the hight of 466 feet above the level of the Cathedral square, that the soldier used to take his gymnastic exercise. The people assembled in the cathedral close watched him with the most painful excitement, holding their breath, trembling with horror, while the man at the time was standing on his head on the button, his legs in the air, announcing to the two banks of the Rhine, to France and Germany, that his feat was successfully accomplished.

EARLIER FEATS ON THE SAME SPIRE.

This was not the first time, however, that it had been done; for in the eighteenth century, according to the chronicle of the cathedral, a German chimney-sweeper climbed up to the button, and stood upright upon it. At that time there was no lightning-rod running up at the sides, and the attempt was considered a most daring one. Rose Marie Varnhagen, a romance-writer, has made the event the crowning incident of a very excellent novel. The day of the inauguration of the Strasbourg Railway the feat was repeated, and in this instance the amateur saluted from his lofty perch the balloon which was set off in honor of the occasion, and which passed quite close to him.

In earlier times a gentleman made a bet that he would walk round the balustrade of the platform, at which, as we said, all prudent persons with ordinary heads will first rest a short time and then retrace their steps. To walk on the parapet of the platform at this dizzy hight was a terrible undertaking. The man, who was accompanied by a faithful dog, proceeded on his march, but, being suddenly seized with giddiness, he made a false step. His dog, faithful to him in death, sprang after him, and, in memory of this act of devotion, the image of the generous animal is carved on one of the sides of the monument which the friends of the foolhardy man erected to his memory. Further we read of a young man of a good family in Strasbourg who indulged in similar dangerous diversions. He tied his feet together, and thus, fettered and helpless in case of accident, amused himself by leaping from the platform up to the parapet, at the imminent risk of being precipitated head-foremost upon the pavement below.

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP.

"Love laughs at locksmiths," and Love never laughed more heartily at them than in the case of the daughter of the Earl of Gowrie, whose castle was in the north of Scotland. The Earl had made a young man prisoner, and held him in bondage in a tower which stood isolated by a space of about ten feet from the main buildings of the castle. The young lady regarded the prisoner, whom she saw daily at the barred window of his chamber, with the compassionate sympathy which, on Dryden's authority, "melts from pity into love." An intimacy soon sprung up between the youthful pair, messages were exchanged, and in course of time there were frequent interviews—the young lady obtaining access to the tower through the help of the old Highlander who kept the keys. One evening before the castle-gates were closed she contrived to glide round to the tower. The old nurse, who had not been taken into confidence, observed her and went at once to betray the love-affair, which, had she only been consulted about it, she would have been but too happy to promote. The Countess of Gowrie at once went in search of her daughter. The young lady, who received timely warning of her mother's approach, would certainly have been caught had she attempted to return by the usual way. It was now evening also, and all the back entrances were locked and guarded. There was only one course open to her. She mounted up to the summit of the tower and from its battlements made the splendid leap of nine feet four inches across the space which divided the tower from the castle and landed safely within the main building. She at once repaired to her room and lay down on her bed to await the event. Meanwhile her mother, after searching all over the tower and castle, came to her daughter's sleeping-room and found her peacefully reclining on her pillow. The young lady was of course astonished at the visit at that untimely hour, and the Countess was overcome with confusion for having for a moment entertained unwarrantable suspicions. The "maiden's leap," as it is called to the present day, was over a space sixty feet deep. It may be added that at their next interview the lovers decided that the leap was too dangerous to be repeated, and that their only resource was to run away together—which second feat was achieved with success equal to that which attended the first.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

A CORRESPONDENT EXPRESSES HIMSELF ON THE QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When the Rev. Burchard of New York, in an address of welcome to Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President a year ago, used the phrase that "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" were the great dangers to our Republic, a perfect howl of indignation arose all over the country, and denunciations of such an expression, even among Republican newspapers, had no end. The Democrats at once turned the utterance to good use, and the defeat of the Republican ticket at the fall election was the result. About the time when Mr. Burchard delivered his remarkable speech a call had been issued by the Pope for the meeting of a council of American Bishops and Archbishops at Baltimore, and the subsequent proceedings and decrees thereof were kept secret until after being revised and approved by the Pope. They will shortly be given publicity in his encyclical letter, dated All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, 1885, and will then become a law to all Catholics.

The contents of this document, as far as known, demonstrate that the fears of the Rev. Burchard are well founded and his celebrated remark now becomes verified. Surely all good American citizens and lovers of liberty have cause to be alarmed over the language used in the encyclical letter of the Pope. If correctly reported some of the decrees in that document read thus:

> We exhort all Catholics who would devote careful attention to public matters to take an active part in all municipal affairs and elections and to further the principles of the church in all public services, meetings, and gatherings. All Catholics must make themselves felt as active elements in daily political life. They must penetrate, whenever possible, in the administration of civil affairs—must constantly exert the utmost vigilance and energy to prevent the usages of liberty from going beyond the limits fixed by God's law. All Catholics should do all in their power to cause the Constitution of the States and of legislation to be modeled in the principles of the true church (Catholic Church). The church is in perfect harmony with all modern progress and leaves intact the legitimate liberty of the people.

The liberty of the people of this Republic is granted to them by the Constitution, and exists not by the grace of God, but by the supreme will of the people themselves, who made the Constitution and who ratified it. This is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Its Constitution does not recognize any church or religious creed, and the name of God is not even mentioned in it. Perfect liberty in regard to belief or unbelief is guaranteed.

The Catholic Church, in order to neutralize the influence of our public schools, established parochial schools all over this country, wherein the rising generation is taught the necessity of implicit obedience to the Pope and his priests.

Whenever the Pope gets over our civil and religious freedom, then farewell republican institutions. The question arises: What are our great political parties going to do about it?

GERMANICUS.

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A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell his elegant upright piano, standard make, a bargain. Call or address 19 East Harrison-st.

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Five second-hand square pianos, rosewood cases, 7-octave, etc., $100 to $200; fully guaranteed; terms, $25 cash and $10 monthly.

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NEW UPRIGHTS..........185
NEW UPRIGHTS..........225
NEW UPRIGHTS..........250

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DO NOT BUY A PIANO TILL YOU HAVE seen the new method of stringing and other improvements in the Mason & Hamlin pianos. None other have such purity and beauty of tone or such great durability. The Mason & Hamlin Co., 149 Wabash-av.

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The fastest-selling article in the market.
Over 2,000 sold in Chicago in 4 weeks.
A large increase in the illuminating power of the gas. A softer and whiter light is obtained by it than any other gas-burner.
For terms, etc., appply at 93 Dearborn-st.

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$3.75 BUYS A GOOD HEATING STOVE, No. 7 range complete $10; W. W. springs $2; plush parlor suits complete $25; tapestry carpets 50c; ingrain 30c; on time; no interest; open evenings. The Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, 288 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-s

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — H——: COME BACK AND take your place; I need you. F—R.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MISS R. JAMIESON, ARTISTIC manicure, Parlor 66, 163 State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

WANTED—TO BUY A BILLIARD-TABLE, in good condition, 4½x9. Address R 28, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. Wilkes Ford & Co., 81 and 83 West Washington-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2300 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
128 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & H. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3038 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
3538 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON-st., cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., }
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST., } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
623 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV., }
453 MILWAUKEE-AV., } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—G. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
373 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
296 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
351 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Oak—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
930 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

HYDE PARK.
J. D. SHERMAN, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—PUG DOG NAMED "Snub." Return to 2964 Prairie-av. and receive $5 reward.

LOST—FROM CARLETON FLATS, ON Eighteenth-st., Monday evening, Skye terrier; had blue ribbon around her neck; answers to the name of Manche. Liberal reward if returned to MRS. SISHBURN, 63 Eighteenth-st.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET ON THE 17TH of October. Return to 128 South Sangamon-st. and receive reward.

STRAYED—3-YEAR-OLD COW, DARK RED or brown, white star in forehead, from South Chicago; reward paid by N. CRONHOLM, 3039 Groveland-av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 25, over three years' office experience. Highest references. O 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY A young man. R 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, small set of books to keep evenings. Address R 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY REGISTERED pharmacist, 10 years' experience. Address R 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — $10 TO ANY ONE securing me a permanent position as an assistant bookkeeper or stock clerk in wholesale house. Best of references. R 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man; good penman, with business qualifications; will take any position at reasonable pay. Best city references. R 33, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN would like some drawing after business hours; machine designs a specialty. R 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN to learn the barber trade; some experience. Address R 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENGINEER; one competent and sober, with city references. Address R 31, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDish man, well recommended, as coachman; private family preferred. A. NELSON, 3616 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE DELIVery wagon. First-class references. R 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; 12 years' experience. City references. Address COACHMAN, 56 Wells-st., care Kaiser.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent groom and coachman; not afraid of work. City reference. O R 41, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF 35, with 10 years' experience as buyer of knit goods and notions for a large wholesale and retail firm, desires to engage with a Chicago house; reason for severing present connection will be satisfactory when explained. Address XX, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPER by a young man; first-class; has thorough experience. R 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS American family by two competent girls as cook and second girl. References given. Call for two days at 351 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL for general housework in first-class family. 464 West Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. 2916 Butterfield-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl for general housework; willing and obliging. Call or send postal. 417 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework or second work. Call at No. 226 Chestnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL as good cook in a private family. Unexceptionable references given. Call at 1812 Butterfield, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook and laundress. Call at 2123 Dearborn-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced second girl, good waitress, in private family. Call at 140 Ontario-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE ENtry bookkeeper; one having had experience in the office of a dry-goods business preferred. Address with reference and salary expected, R 81, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—2 GOOD (CURTAIN AND UPholstery goods) salesmen, young men having had some experience with fine city trade. Address Curtains, care Tribune office, giving references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND shoe man to sell goods from Eastern factories in Illinois, north of Springfield; a good opportunity for the right man. Address W. B. C., Tremont House.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN every county in the State to sell standard goods to the retail grocery and drug trade; no peddling; this is a rare chance for the right parties; small capital required; samples and explanations free. Call or address GEO. C. WRIGHT, 163 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMEN BY A LEADING house in mixed paints, varnishes, colors, and variety of other goods for 1886. State experience, where last employed, and salary expected. None other will be noticed. Address P 42, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE and competent traveling salesman; one who is acquainted with the grocery trade preferred. Address, with references, R 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, LOCAL, TRAVELing, and State managers for the Perfection Fire-Extinguisher. H. G. TEED & CO., 156 Washington-st., Rooms 47 and 50.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, ENERGETIC job printer. W. J. JEFFERSON, 170 Madison.

WANTED—HORSESHOER. APPLY AT 103 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER AND blacksmith and a woodworker. Call between 9 and 11 a. m. today at 44 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, tiemakers, bridge men for railroad and levee work in Mississippi and Louisiana; $1.50 to $2.25 per day; 15 cents at the stump; winter's work and cheap fare; also tickets to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis over Illinois Central direct line at ROSS' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — WAITER AT EXCHANGE Restaurant, Union Stock-Yards. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED — CARD WRITER — MAN TO write cards and to act as salesman in store; send specimen of writing. R 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG ACTIVE, ENERgetic men thoroughly acquainted with the dry-goods and fancy-goods business; salary $12 to $15 per week. Apply to SEA & CO., State-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN WITH $5 TO INtroduce a new article of merit; can make $5 per day. American Specialty Co., 167 and 169 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general work in small family; must be competent; good wages. Call at 1456 Michigan-av.

WANTED—169 ASHLAND-AV.—A GIRL for general housework. Must bring references.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Scandinavian. 531 Belden-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — LADIES AND YOUNG MEN desiring light, profitable employment at home to send for our circular. Mailed free. Distance no objection. No canvassing. All materials furnished. Address KENSINGTON ART ROOMS, 19 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass. P.-O. Box 5078.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; one who is willing to assist at general office work. State ability to take words per minute, last references, salary expected, and house. Address R 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 OF THOSE ELEGANT NEW houses, Nos. 2935, 2943, and 2947 Groveland-av.; also frame house, with brick basement, No. 106 Twenty-ninth-st. Inquire of MATTHEWS & HOLT, 85 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BRICKS, 10 AND 11 rooms, in perfect order; near steam and street cars. 808 Oakwood-boulevard. Owner, 915 Oakwood.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — NEW THREE STORY AND basement dwelling, modern and first-class in every respect, 720 West Adams-st., corner of Winchester-av.; low rent to good party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co's.

TO RENT—$50—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND cellar 9-room house; all conveniences. 656 West Harrison-st. Go see it.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—186 AND 190 EUGENIE-ST., CORner of North Clark, 13 rooms each; all modern improvements; opposite Lincoln Park. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOWE-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-av., modern dwelling in first-class order. Inquire at 173 Howe-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT— NO. 5317 WASHINGTON-AV—3 blocks from Hyde Park station; house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, laundry, attic and good cellar; in thoroughly good repair; immediate possession given. Apply to BOGUE & HOTT, 174 Dearborn-st., s. w. cor. Monroe.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY AT EXCEEDINGLY low figures, new eight and ten room handsome brick houses in suburb 20 minutes from depot; low fare and 10-minute trains. H 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$20 EACH, 41 RAY-AV., ONE 5 and one 6 room flat, with bath, hot and cold water, etc. THOS. SOLLITT & SON. Room 32, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WARM FLATS ON STATE-ST., near Thirty-fifth; rent $10 to $15. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—392 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BEtween State and Wabash, 6-room flat, all improvements, $25. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW MADISON-ST. FLATS—
1374 Madison-st., 5 rooms and bath..........$17
1372 Madison-st., 5 rooms and bath..........17
1384 Madison-st., 6 rooms and bath; corner..........25
1370 Madison-st., 6 rooms and bath; corner..........25
130 Sacramento-av., 5 rooms and bath..........15
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
Northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP UNTIL MAY 1, A NICE flat of 6 rooms, no other tenants in the building, as housekeepers; flat is in good repair; on Madison-st., near Aberdeen; it is convenient to business; only one flight up, over store. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 678 AND 680 WEST MADison-st.: six rooms; bath-room; hot and cold water; good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT, 372 WEST Lake-st.; six pleasant rooms; convenient and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NO. 110 HOYNE-AV.—CHOICE flat in stone-front, between Madison and Monroe-sts.; six rooms, furnace, and gas-fixtures. Apply to owner, J. WEST, 877 West Monroe-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT IN THE MARquette, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.; hardwood floors throughout, oak woodwork, steam heat, hot water, telephone and janitor service. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—73 WALTON-PLACE—6-ROOM flat and bath-room; price $20. Inquire at 69 Walton-place.

TO RENT—FLAT, 57 NORTH STATE-ST., third floor, 5 rooms; $25. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLATS ON North-av., near Dearborn; choice location; fine view of Lake and Lincoln Park. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
Apartments and single rooms in one of the most elegant structures in Chicago. These rooms are well lighted, have good elevator service, and have every modern improvement and convenience. The building is near the business centre of the city, and the service first-class. Persons desiring such accommodations will do well to call, for plans and further information, on TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOM; GAS, BATH, hot and cold water; cheap to two respectable gentlemen. Wabash-av., near Panorama. Address O 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—NICELY FURnished, warm rooms; private family. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. 49 East Van Buren-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, also one or two cheaper rooms, in the Giles Building, 266 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only.

TO RENT—310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASant suite of rooms facing the lake; reasonable.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED, heated, south front room in private family for one or two gentlemen, with use of bath; breakfast if desired. 58 Wisconsin-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. 306 Park-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—
NEW MADISON-ST. STORES.
1370 Madison-st., living-rooms, drug store, cor.; $55.
1384 Madison-st., good corner for dry goods; $30.
1378 Madison-st., with living-rooms, boots and shoes; $25.
1382 Madison-st., with living-rooms, meat market; $25.
Agent always at property.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
Northwest cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

TO RENT—STORES 31 AND 33 MICHIGAN-av., each 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for party wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., corner Washington, with or without basement. Also store and basement 108 and 110 Franklin-st. 40x70 feet. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 227 AND 229 JACKson-st. Immediate possession. CHARLES GOODWIN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF FINE STORE, 236 Wabash-av. Inquire in office of same.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN ONE OF the most conveniently located and best appointed buildings in Chicago, especially adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers; also suitable for general business occupancy; strictly fire-proof; well-lighted, and provided with the best elevator service. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN WELL FURnished office; all conveniences. Apply at Room 718 Insurance Exchange Building.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH POWER, HEATed with steam and fine light; new building. West Washington-st., corner of Halsted; various sizes, 25x20 and 40x150.
66 and 72 West Lake-st., several fine lofts, with elevators and power, cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A HIGH BASEMENT 168 DEARborn-st., under the First National Bank; suitable for a Board of Trade commission office or a first-class cigar store. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, NEW BASEMENT, 197, 199, 201 Chicago-av. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, MCMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM in quiet, sociable family by a gentleman with good references, or will share suite with an educated gentleman; give lowest terms. R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG LADY, an unfurnished room on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st., for business purpose; rent must not exceed ten dollars per month. Address R 29, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at less than usual rates. 118 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or delay, at lower rates of interest and on more liberal terms than can be obtained elsewhere. Room 24, 119 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old, no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real-estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY THE CHICAGO Mortgage Loan Company, the only properly organized loan company in Chicago, from which housekeepers, farmers, mechanics, and others can obtain advances of from $25 to $10,000 on household furniture, pianos, organs, machinery, etc., without removal. After years of experience in loaning money on personal property, we have perfected a system whereby the publicity usual in such cases is done away, and are in a position to meet the demands of all who desire to raise money without delay, and in a quiet, business manner. Our loans are all made in such a form that they can be paid back, if desired, in installments, each payment reducing the interest. All loans renewed at original rates. Persons in need of money should patronize only reliable houses, and, as so many new firms and self-styled "loan companies" are daily springing into existence, it is best to carefully consider with whom you deal. We also loan the largest possible amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. We have special vaults for all valuables, where they are fully protected from fire and theft. We have no brokers in connection with our office, and save all commissions, giving the benefit of the same to our patrons. Banking Rooms of Chicago Mortgage-Loan Company, 86 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall, first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at 5 per cent. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture without removal, pianos, and other collaterals, in any amounts. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates. WALTER BUTLER, 94 Washington-st., Room 34.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON city, Hyde Park, or Evanston property. J. S. NORTON, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Englewood property at current rates. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—WITH NOTES PAYABLE ON or before—Chicago funds on inside improved property at 6 per cent. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,500 AT 8 PER CENT ON FIRST mortgage improved real estate; Illinois town. Address C. A. HULVERSHORN, Room 20 Major Block.

$2,500 OR $3,000 AND $4,000 TO LOAN, three or five years, at 6 per cent, on improved property. JOHN D. PARKER, 6 Sherman-st., Room 49.

$10,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT ON improved business property. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD, PAYING RESTAURANT, WELL located, centre of city; great bargain if taken at once. Address or call FRANK VERTINGE, 110 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD MAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO visit museums; $20 weekly salary; expenses and half the profits; $200 required; money secured. JOSEPH W. OSBURN, 167 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—13 ROOMS, FURNISHED COMplete, 11 for light housekeeping, with an income of $50 a month over rent, for $225. Call at Room 89 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED 21 years in a rapidly-growing town of 6,000 inhabitants; price $6,500; terms easy. Address R. B. WINDHAM, Plattsmouth, Neb.

NEW YORK BLUE STORE FOR SALE cheap—Ruble, street-crossing, flagging, and window sills at less than cost. Apply at City Hotel, State and Sixteenth-sts. GEO. R. WILSTER.

OPPORTUNITY OPEN FOR FIVE DAYS—Good investment for right man with $600 or $700. Call or address Marsh Electric Lamp Co., 108 East Van Buren-st.

SALE OF VALUABLE MINES AND MINING machinery in Colorado—By virtue of a deed from the Norfolk & Ouray Mining Company, dated Sept. 2, 1882, and by direction of the party thereby secured, we will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms (limited), Nos. 59, 61, 63 and 65 Liberty-st., New York City, Saturday, the 28th day of November, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the following valuable mines, mining machinery, smelter, and buildings situated in the County of Ouray, near the town of Ouray, in the State of Colorado:

1. "The Begole Mineral Farm," situated about half a mile from the town of Ouray, on which have been erected stamp-mills and all the most modern and approved buildings and machinery the most suitable for mining.

2. All other locations of said company adjacent to the said Mineral Farm and particularly described in said deed.

3. All the right, title, and interest of said company in and to the following mines: The Snow-drop Lode, The Mountain King Lode, The Colorado Belle Lode, The Smuggler Lode, The Belmont Lode, The Forest Belle Lode, The Gray Squirrel Lode, three-fourths interest in the Boreal Lode and the Arctic Lode, one-half of the Venus Lode, eighty acres of coal land near Ouray, one-third interest in the Demonetizer Lode, one-half interest in the Moscoe Lode, three-eighths interest in the St. Louis Lode, three-eighths interest in the Silver Bell Lode, one-fourth interest in the Albia Lode.

4. All the buildings, erections, and structures belonging to said company, whether situated on the above property or adjacent thereto.

5. All boilers, engines, smelters, stamp-mills, machinery, tools, and appliances.

6. All the corporate franchises of the said the Norfolk & Ouray Mining Company, and all rights and privileges pertaining thereto; and

7. All other assets of said company wherever situated and of whatsoever consisting.

Terms: Cash.

The above property is estimated to be very valuable, the machinery, which is comparatively new, alone costing some $150,000. For further information apply to the undersigned at Norfolk, Va., or to Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 11 Pine-st., New York City.

THEO. S. GARNETT, JR., } Trustees.
H. C. WHITEHEAD, }

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000—HERE IS A FINE 3-story brick hotel, 75 guest rooms; hotel is 100x150, has fine livery barn; house is completely furnished throughout, and has all modern improvements; only first-class hotel in city of 22,000 in Iowa; 2 blocks from union depot; large billiard-room and bar; house alone is worth $50,000, but hotel and lot, barn, all furniture complete, and good will is offered at $50,000; free and clear title; will take a good improved farm in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, or Missouri for $30,000, balance run at 6 per cent.

$75,000—Coal mine, 1,100 acres, on C., B. & Q. and C. & R. Island Railroads; side-tracks to the coal mine; 15 miles from Rock Island, in Illinois; 85 coal cars, about 20 houses and cabins for help, all mining tools, about a dozen mules, etc., all for $75,000; this is said to be one of the finest coal mines in Illinois; owner cannot look after it, being paralyzed on one side; has concluded to sell, and will take $50,000 of price in lands in Nebraska, Dakota, or any good Western or Southern State; estimates made put coal in sight at 500,000 tons. This is a rare chance to get a fine property. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—LIVE BUSINESS-MEN TO INtroduce our new incandescent gas-lamp; over 1,000 sold in Chicago the first month; agents are making $15 to $30 per day; special territory to good men with small capital. Circulars free. The Chicago I. G. L. Company, 202 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $1,000 to join me in extending my business. Address R 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN with capital to take the interest of retiring partner; this is a good chance for an energetic party. Address R 38, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC young man with a large acquaintance and $2,000 to $6,000 capital as partner with an established tailor that has a large capital invested and requires more, as he sees a good chance to increase the business, and secure a good income for two persons; a practical person not so requisit as a good salesman; location, business centre. Address R 85, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERship. Address P 11, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUR NOVEMBER LIST OF city property mailed postpaid on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—7-ROOM brick, built for a home two years ago; cost $4,000; the highest bid takes it. Owner, Room 28 [illegible] Block, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A 3-STORY brick dwelling house with brick barn, No. [illegible] Michigan-av., west front, on easy terms. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN—House on Michigan-av., south of Harrison-st.; also flat of 8 rooms, Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. The Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—50X174, east front, near Thirty-second-st., $[illegible] per foot. 50x143, west front, near Thirty-fourth-st., $[illegible] per foot. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—875 WEST ADAMS-ST., NORTHwest corner Irving-place, nice brick house of 9 rooms. We can sell this place very cheap if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF properties from which purchasers may select, located in the following suburbs: Englewood, South Englewood, Normal Park, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, Grand Crossing, Lawndale, Downer's Grove, Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park, Hinsdale, Ravenswood, South Evanston, Evanston, Glencoe, Highland Park, Waukegan, and many others; anything wanted in these suburbs will be furnished with prices and terms to suit. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE CAN offer special bargains in this suburb for the next 30 days, consisting of 40 new modern houses, located on all the principal streets and avenues. Prices range from $2,000 to $15,000, with terms to suit all. To suit the convenience of many we will show these properties on Sundays, between 1 and 4 p. m., by applying at No. 539 Chestnut-st., Englewood. The many advantages of this suburb are too well known to be enumerated. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT HOME IN ENglewood, wide lot; easy terms; east front; No. 6442 Stewart-av. Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, modern improvements. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 139 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 159 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ONE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ONE 4-room cottage, one two-story frame house on Tracy-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., in Englewood; terms easy. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 139 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOMES
In the City of
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Consisting of 12 acres on Hawkins-st.; is within one block of street-cars, and 15 minutes' walk of city-hall and court-house. The grounds are beautifully laid out in lawns and shade trees, with large quantities of flowers, vines, and shrubbery. There is also 1,[illegible] bearing orange trees, 50 choice lemons, 26 English walnuts, 64 Italian chestnuts, 12 olives, 17 figs, [illegible] peach, nectarines, and plums, 30 pears, 10 almonds, 20 limes, 8 pomegranates, 70 ornamental trees, and [illegible] Japanese persimmons. There is abundance of city and private water for household purposes; also for irrigation. The property can be divided into 2 or more most beautiful homes, or sufficient city lots can be sold from it to pay the purchase money, without interfering with the mansion, lawns, and outbuildings. The house, beautifully furnished at an expense of about $4,000, has 11 rooms, consisting of 7 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library, and kitchen, with laundry and wash-house in a house disconnected from the main building. The house is in thorough repair. The oranges will produce an income this year of from $[illegible] to $4,000, and constantly increasing as the trees advance in age—being now about 12 years old, and must be seen to be appreciated. The above property is situated in a growing city of 35,000 inhabitants, in a semi-tropic climate, where it never grows cold or never gets too warm to be in the sun the entire day. Los Angeles is noted for its mild, genial climate, which is much sought for by those desiring a change of climate from the cold of the Eastern States during the winter months, as here the flowers bloom every month in the year. Address MORFORD & SON, Real Estate Agents, 110 North Spring-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtrix.

A splendid stock and grain farm situated on the Southern Kansas Railroad, one mile from Thayer, Kas., the healthiest town in the State.

The farm is in the garden of Kansas, and comprises 640 acres, all under first-class wire fences (new) and hedges; 200 acres in cultivation, of which 35 acres are in orchard in full bearing; 200 acres in splendid timber, consisting of walnut, elm, mulberry, oak, hickory, etc., with a fine blue-grass and clover sod, presenting a park-like appearance, and affording splendid pasture for stock, as well as shade and shelter, balance in prairie; all the above is underlaid with veins of coal from one to six feet in thickness, within 500 feet of the surface.

There are two frame dwelling-houses, large corn-crib, cattle sheds, stables, and other frame outbuildings, with good cattle corral, and hog lot fenced with six boards; also six good wells and two spring creeks. Soil a rich black loam, rolling land. Good schools and churches; splendid roads. Good, clear title, free from incumbrances. Possession 1st March, 1886.

Apply to T. EDE, Barrister, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE—$50,000—HERE IS A FINE 3-story brick hotel, 75 guest rooms; hotel is 100x150, has fine livery barn; house is completely furnished throughout and has all modern improvements; only first-class hotel in city of 22,000 in Iowa; 2 blocks from union depot; large billiard-room and bar; house alone worth $50,000, but hotel and lot, barn, all furniture complete, and good will is offered at $50,000; free and clear title; will take a good improved farm in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, or Missouri for $30,000, balance run at 6 per cent.

$75,000—Coal mine, 1,100 acres, on C., B. & Q. and R. Island Railroads; side-tracks to the coal mine; 15 miles from Rock Island, in Illinois; 85 coal cars, about 20 houses and cabins for help, all mining tools, about a dozen mules, etc., all for $75,000; this is said to be one of the finest coal mines in Illinois; owner cannot look after it, being paralyzed on one side; has concluded to sell, and will take $50,000 of price in lands in Nebraska, Dakota, or any good Western or Southern State; estimates made put coal in sight at 500,000 tons. This is a rare chance to get a fine property. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—SIXTY-PAGED ILlustrated pamphlet mailed free to all on application describing 2,000,000 acres Disston lands, best in Florida; thirteen miles charming gulf coast, ocean front, high lands, unexcelled for health, scenery, mineral springs, homes, villas, investments, values rapidly increasing, hunting, fishing, sailing, camping, winter vegetables, tropical fruits, new hotels, and moderate prices for everything. Gulf-Coast Land Co., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP STOCK FARM—1,[illegible] acres good, rolling land, situated 12 miles from Lincoln, the prosperous and growing capital of Nebraska, and ½ mile from Malcolm, on railroad; nearly all under fence; 150 acres in tame grass; good house, cribs, scales, etc.; in good shape for carrying on the stock business on extensive scale; market value, $30,000; certain to double in a few years; price $25,000, if sold soon. R. M. TURNER, Lincoln, Neb.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., real estate and loan agents, 165 La Salle-st. (members of the real estate board), solicit from owners the agency of business and better class of residence property. Real estate loans negotiated.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$100,000—THE LARGEST and finest sanitarium in Wisconsin; the building, which was built for summer hotel, cost over $80,000, built of the best brick and stone; 60 large rooms, Turkish, Russian, and electric baths, and every other modern improvement; elegant, large parlors, dining-rooms, etc.; two of the best mineral springs in Wisconsin, with a large and beautiful lake in front of hotel, with boats, fine drives, and walks; there are several other nice buildings go with it; the house is furnished from top to bottom with elegant furniture, grounds, springs, hotel, and furniture, complete, all for $100,000, that cost over $175,000; only reason for selling is owner cannot look after it; hotel-man or a doctor can clear $20,000 per year, and it is the most beautiful property and place to live in the Northwest; only 120 miles from Chicago and 30 from Milwaukee, Wis.; there is a mortgage on the property of $12,000; want $8,000 cash down, which is $20,000; for the balance, $80,000, will take good lands in the West or South at fair price. If you will examine this property and have the lands with good titles we can trade quick. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED IN THE FINEST quarters. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

TO HORSE AND MULE BUYERS—IF YOU want a car-load of any grade cheap call on me, as I can buy cheaper than any man in Chicago; commission $1 per head for buying and shipping. S. J. RUSSELL, 69 Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOLEY & WILLIAMS, 70 ADAMS-ST.—SEWing-machines repaired; parts, needles, etc., at lowest prices.

WILSON SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S REPAIR business removed to 70 Adams-st., up-stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A complete shorthand and typewriting course, 86 First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN SEAL plush, cloth, and brocaded garments and wraps made by furriers and tailors at reasonable prices. ETTLINGER, furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

ALL OWNERS OF LESTER'S FURNACES can have them put in good shape by LESTER, 54 Dearborn-st.

AN AUSTRALIAN FIRM ARE PREPARED to order 1,000 to 2,000 perambulators yearly. Full particulars by addressing P.-O. Box 1454, New York.

GOOD HOME, AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 325 West Monroe-st.

I AM HERE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABlishing Western managers and manufacturers for our goods, which sell at sight to business houses; rare chance for gentlemen of ability. Call on WALES & CO., Hotel Cleveland, 169 South Clark-st.

SEAL GARMENTS RELINED, RESHAPED, lengthened, and fur-trimmed; all kinds of furriers' work done at reasonable prices. ETTLINGER, 109 State-st., second floor.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Chauncy McKeever, U. S. A., and John J. Mitchell, St. Souis, are at the Pacific.

A. L. Baker, Evansville, Wis., and D. W. Wood, Albany, N. Y., are at the Sherman.

Congressman N. E. Worthington, Peoria; Charles E. Springer, Boston; Harry S. Hillard, New York; and Capt. J. G. Butler, Rock Island, are at the Palmer.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gen. A. Baird, and Col. M. Sheridan arrived at the Palmer last night on their way to Arizona to inspect the military affairs in that Territory and investigate the complaints which have been made against Gen. Crook.

Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the telephone, returned to this city yesterday from Washington. He is looking remarkably well for a man who has gone through such an ordeal. He expresses himself greatly pleased with the kindness of the Western press, and particularly with THE TRIBUNE. Here his lawyer interposed. Mr. Gray was thereafter silent. He looks a thoughtful, student-like man. He is careworn. In conversation he is agreeable, but dislikes—on account of his lawyer's precautions—to talk about science or his inventions. He spent most of the day yesterday in consultation with his lawyer, Dwight K. Tripp.

IN GENERAL.

A cash donation of $5 was received at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday for the Foundlings' Home.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening and decided to close the schools the Friday after Thanksgiving.

The Merchants' Club yesterday got judgment for $40 and costs in Justice Meech's court against John R. Walkley, of Bensley Bros.

The prisoners in the County Jail will be allowed for Thanksgiving dinner 150 pounds of chicken, seventy-five pounds of turkey, celery, coffee, apples, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, and probably tobacco.

Senator Ruger yesterday gave Superintendent Donovan photographs of his missing daughter Florence, which will be sent to the sub-stations to aid in recognizing the young woman should she call at any of them.

The Hotel Richelieu has been leased from the Richelieu Hotel Company for a term of years by Messrs. H. V. Bemis of this city and Hy Clair of New York, who will conduct the same under the firm name of Clair & Bemis. Mr. Clair assumes the management of the Hotel Richelieu today.

Dr. I. Waldheart came down from his home at Milwaukee yesterday morning and went to a room he engaged at the Palmer. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was found lying in this room unconscious from an apoplectic fit. There is no hope of his recovery. He is about 50 years of age.

A delegation of French citizens, twenty-eight in number, headed by the Hon. Frank Lawler, called upon Collectors Seeberger and Stone yesterday and requested these officials to recognize their nationality in the disposition of the offices. Both officials promised to consult the wishes of the applicants.

Mr. Kerby was on 'Change yesterday after an absence of two weeks. He stated to his friends that his only reason for not writing, as referred to in these columns a few days ago, was that he had no business to be attended to in his absence and therefore nothing to write about. He left his son with friends in Canada.

When the Soldiers' Home Commission adjourned yesterday afternoon after two sessions the location of the home was no nearer settled than when the commission took its first ballot in Springfield two months ago. The competing towns are generally represented by the same delegations here during the first Chicago meetings. What there is for them to do in view of the deadlock is not apparent.

Will R. Crawford, son of Henry Crawford the lawyer, the Yale senior-class student who was severely injured in a game of foot-ball at Yale College, came home last Friday night to spend the Thanksgiving season. His physician advised him to quit his studies for a week or two on account of the injuries on the back of his head received in colliding with another student during the game. Will is a member of the "Varsity Eleven."

The trustees of the Grant Monument Fund have not yet decided on any plan for the monument. They still favor a triumphal arch in place of a terrace, to be surmounted by a statue of Gen. Grant. All the designs submitted for any such monument, however, far exceed the sum raised by subscription, which at present amounts to about $47,000, while the plans require an expenditure of about $80,000. The committee thinks it will be able to raise this amount should it become necessary.

Nettie Mitchell, a handsome young colored girl, who is employed by S. M. Jarvis, the wine importer, at No. 2520 Calumet avenue, was before Justice Lyon yesterday on a charge of bigamy. She was married, it is alleged, to a man named Thomas Gordon in Tennessee over two years ago, but about fourteen months ago transferred her conjugal allegiance to Frank L. Lewis, a waiter in Burke & Doerner's saloon. She was held to the Criminal Court in $800 bonds, S. M. Jarvis going on her bond.

Charles Gillie, who drives one of Mette's ice-wagons, has fallen upon a novel expedient for discovering the whereabouts of his runaway wife. His wife, it is alleged, eloped some days ago with a brakeman, though the couple did not leave the city. Gillie discovered that Charles Ham, an expressman, had been hired by his wife to remove her household goods, and insisted that the latter should tell him where the goods were now located. Ham declined to afford the information, and Gillie swore out a warrant before Justice Lyon yesterday charging him with larceny.

Ida F. Ryder, the wife of Ebenezer Ryder, a Board of Trade man, brought a replevin suit yesterday against R. Hopkins, a constable in Justice Brayton's court, for a horse which the defendant had seized to satisfy a judgment against Mr. Ryder. The trouble arose over a suit of clothes which John F. Reid, the tailor, had made for Mr. Ryder. They didn't fit, and when Reid fixed them they were returned as too tight. Reid recovered a judgment before Justice Brayton for $65, which was not satisfied. Constable Hopkins levied on a horse which Mrs. Ryder claimed was her personal property. After a long trial it was decided by Justice Prindiville that the defendant must return the horse.

Lawyer John W. Byam called on State's-Attorney Grinnell yesterday and, with the consent of Judge Shepard, fixed on next Friday as the day for hearing the arguments on the motion for a new trial for Mulkowski, Mrs. Kledzieck's murderer. Mulkowski said yesterday that the "Burgomaster"—Capt. Schaack—must have fastened the crime on him on account of two addresses he found in his (the prisoner's) trunk. They were: "John Stanke, No. 209 Southport avenue, and Gustav Miller, No. 1050 Diversey street." The prisoner said he became acquainted with Miller July 26, and was sent by him to Stanke, who Miller thought would give him work. That was the reason why he was loafing in Gross Park, and he could explain his lounging around Kledzieck's house in the same way.

John J. Riley and Jerry Brown, low-browed examples of the West Side "tough," were arraigned in Justice White's court on separate charges of robbery. It is alleged that the prisoners armed themselves with revolvers last Saturday night and stopped E. L. Bennett of No. 352 West Madison street, Thomas Thompson of No. 741 West Indiana street, A. E. Fox of No. 339 Park avenue, G. W. Morris of No. 282 Ashland avenue, and L. E. Steiner of No. 755 West Adams street. From each of their victims they secured small sums of money, and Messrs. Thompson and Bennett also lost their watches. Mr. Thompson saw them last Sunday on the street and caused their arrest. The alleged highwaymen said they could prove an alibi, and the Justice remanded them until today in bonds of $500 on each charge.

It snowed yesterday; at least most people who were out during the afternoon and evening were conscious that the air was full of soft flakes, which came down thick and fast and had all the appearance of genuine snow, except that they didn't last long enough to undergo the test of microscopical examination. In the evening the question of rain or snow was decided in favor of the former, as a steady drizzle had set in. What there was of moisture mixed well on the dry streets and pavements. The feet of thousands of pedestrians and numberless teams trod the stuff into a fine article of slush, and unless colder weather sets in this morning will find Chicago in all the glory of muddy streets. The temperature as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 40°; 9 a. m., 41°; 10 a. m., 41°; 11 a. m., 41°; 12 m., 42°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 38°; 6 p. m., 36°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.59.

At the meeting of the West Park Board a twenty-five-foot building line was established on the South Western boulevard. Some of the property-owners along the boulevard are desirous of building and have been trying for some time to have the building line established. Commissioner Thompson introduced a resolution to the effect that the board proceed in legal manner to condemn a sufficient amount of land on the boulevard for a fifty-foot building line. As a substitute for this Commissioner Kohlsaat offered a resolution that in all subdivisions abutting on South Western boulevard, from Laughlin to Thirty-first street, a building line of twenty-five feet next to and abutting on the boulevard be forever reserved, and that no subdivision be approved except subject to said building line. This was adopted. There was a difference of opinion among the Commissioners as to their legal rights in the premises, Commissioner Thompson mentioning that by contesting it the board could have secured fifty feet, and Commissioner Kohlsaat and others that the board had no legal right to a single foot.

TUPPER'S DEATH.

The inquest on the body of Charles Tupper, the Ridgeland man who was found shot, was held yesterday. Louise Tupper, the widow, testified that her husband left home at 10 a. m. last Friday, carrying with him $5 and a silver watch. The umbrella shown her by the Coroner was not her husband's. Deceased was 46 years old. William Borman, a lather, testified to finding the body at 7:30 a. m. Policeman Patrick Clark said he saw a "kind of pocket-book" lying on the ground near the body. The pocketbook was open and a one-cent piece lay on the ground near it. The body was leaning over on the right side. One fence-board was down on one side. Tupper's right hand held a revolver; his left hand was lying across his breast. George K. Spofford, Captain of Police at Cicero, corroborated Officer Clark in regard to the revolver. The umbrella lay on Austin avenue with the handle down in the ditch, about thirty feet from the deceased. Witness saw no signs indicating that a struggle had taken place at the spot. The umbrella was bent as if it had been stepped on. when it was picked up the handle fell off. It was broken in two places. He noticed the impression on the ground the umbrella had made. The revolver showed that it had not been carried much. There was a piece of thread around the handle showing that it had recently come from a store. The wound was powder-burned and there was a powder mark on the nose. There were two bullet holes in the face. Deceased came from Fortieth street on the 4:50 dummy, which brought him to Austin about 5 o'clock, and he got off alone.

The jury found that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-ball fired by some person, but from the evidence it was unable to say who fired the shot.

INFANTRY STREET-RIOT DRILL.

The First Infantry, I. N. G., will be exercised in the evolutions peculiar to the "street-riot drill" on the Lake-Front next Thursday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Col. Knox has made a specialty of this drill for some time; and, as the tactics are not particularly complex and have many peculiar features of interest, it might be a good scheme for the citizens generally to witness them. Col. Knox has sent out a number of invitations, and it is expected and hoped that there will be a large attendance of business-men. For some reason there are a good many members of the regiment who do not turn out on occasions of this sort, sometimes as few as 150 of the 400 odd officers and men responding to the commandant's orders. Perhaps this time the men will wake up to the fact that it is to their interests and the interest of their command that they turn out in force. Where members themselves show an interest in their regiment there is much more reason to expect outsiders to become interested. The First Infantry is trying to recruit up to 800 men. They should let people see what they are able to do when called upon, and the business-men of the city should stand by them.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

The New York City Commission on Electrical Subways is in the city investigating the Chicago conduit system. The commission consists of Charles E. Loew, President, Jacob Hess, and John Thomson, and has visited Philadelphia and Washington. Before starting out on practical investigation over 100 plans were received of all grades of usefulness. Speaking of the results of what the members had seen in Chicago Mr. Hess said: "It seems to be a practical, common-sense idea, and the only question is about its withstanding moisture. Chicago has much more of a system than the other places we have visited, and the test here is much more thorough." The commission will finish its investigations today.

THE NEW WEST EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

The Board of Directors of the New West Educational Commission, at a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble; Vice-President, the Rev. Dr. Simeon Gilbert; Recording Secretary, the Rev. Dr. G. S. Savage; General Secretary, the Rev. C. R. Bliss; Treasurer, William H. Hubbard; Auditor, J. W. Syker; Executive Committee, the Rev. Drs. Noble, Savage, Gilbert, Arthur Little, E. T. Williams, J. H. Hollister, and E. D. Eaton. The time for the monthly meeting was fixed the third Monday of each month at the Palmer House.

SALE OF WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY.

A contract was filed for record yesterday for the sale of the premises Nos. 350 and 352 Wabash avenue, consisting of a lot 40x172½ feet, with a six-story brick storehouse—L. H. Eames to J. H. Swan for $112,500. The building is not a very valuable one. The lower part of it is occupied as a carriage repository.

RELICS OF THE EXECUTION.

AN ITALIAN SOCIETY OBJECTS TO THE SHERIFF'S ACTION—WHAT THE SHERIFF SAYS.

At a meeting of the Societa Cristoforo Colombo Sunday afternoon there were a good many speeches condemnatory of Sheriff Hanchett's action in letting the ropes, chisel, and other relics of the late triple execution get into the hands of a museum manager. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Seth F. Hanchett, while holding the important office of Sheriff of Cook County, has loaned to the proprietors of a dime museum the ropes and other implements used by him as Sheriff to hang the three murderers, Azzaro, Gilardo, and Sylvestri, and which articles he had in his possession by virtue of his office; and

WHEREAS, The said articles so loaned are now used as a part of the exhibits of said museum for the purposes of pecuniary gain; and

WHEREAS, The same implements are exhibited with cards attached bearing the words, "Italian Murderer"; and, whereas, the members of this society, while approving of the just sentence executed upon the said convicted murderers, do repudiate any further national responsibility for their horrible crime than would attach to American-born citizens by reason of the acts of an American-born criminal; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Societa Cristoforo Colombo that the said action of the said Hanchett is an insult to the decent sentiment of this community and a prostitution of the high office intrusted to him by the people to the base ends of a morbid curiosity or pecuniary gain.

After the adoption of the resolutions it was proposed by certain members of the order that a party visit the museum and by force remove the objectionable articles. Moderation prevailed, however, and a warm discussion followed. One of the members, in explaining the cause of the action, said:

"Sheriff Hanchett has broken faith with us. Early in the week a committee of three Italian gentlemen visited the Sheriff and asked him if it was true that he had loaned the ropes used in the execution for purposes of exhibition. He replied that he had, but it was only for a short time. He was asked what he meant by 'A short time,' and replied 'Two or three days.' He not only said this, but gave his word of honor and shook hands with the committee as he promised to remove them within the time specified. Instead of keeping his word he has allowed them to be exhibited for a whole week. Such a thing was never done before by any former Sheriff of the county, and we claim that he has no right to do it. And I tell you the end of this is not yet. If he had kept his word with the committee nothing more would have been heard of the matter."

Sheriff Hanchett was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter at his office yesterday, and asked what he had to say concerning the resolutions passed by the society.

"I don't care a d—n for the society or its resolutions," replied the Sheriff bluntly.

"Then you do not think that you have prostituted the office you hold as charged in the resolutions?"

"Done what?" exclaimed the official with a laugh. "O, those fellows make me tired. Why, before the hanging they were swarming about here like bees around a sugar-barrel, asking for tickets of admission to the jail. One of them wanted tickets for himself and four members of his family. They are a nice set to talk about insulting the decent sentiment of the community. After the hanging I was besieged by cranks and countrymen of the executed men who came here to see the ropes. Mr. Epstean came to me and asked me if he could exhibit the stuff. I gave it to him to use for a week for that purpose. I did it with my eyes open and independently of any adverse opinions concerning my action. I am not running this office to please any committee, I can tell you that."

"The resolutions state that the ropes have been placed on exhibition for pecuniary gain, and condemn your action in being a party to such an arrangement."

"The ropes were exhibited as part of the museum show, but there is certainly no pecuniary gain so far as I am concerned."

"The Sheriff's office is not sharing in the profits of the exhibit, then?"

"Well, hardly. You don't mean to tell me that any one thinks me fool enough to do a trick like that, do you? As for the Italians, they be d—n. I am not catering for their votes or those of any one else. I shall run this office as I think it should be run, and that is all I have got to say about it."

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE MONEAR-DOERNER CONTEST.

In the Sixth Ward Aldermanic contest of Charles A. Monear against Charles J. L. Doerner the taking of testimony before Frank Ives, a Notary, began in the City Clerk's office yesterday. Mr. Monear was present with his attorney, W. T. Underwood. Ald. Doerner cross-examined the witness himself. William C. Reilly of No. 31 Arthur street, a clerk of election in the First Precinct of the Sixth Ward at the last spring election, testified that Police-Officer John Mulligan peddled Democratic tickets and tried to intimidate people and bulldoze them by trying to convince them they had no right to vote. The officer's conduct caused a row, in which John Mulligan and John Gainey participated. William Raleigh of No. 735 Canal street acted as tally-clerk at the same polling-place. He said Mulligan offered to put in ballots for voters, but the judges did not take them. Mulligan, who was in citizen's clothes, tried to keep voters away from the window by placing himself in front of it, although requested by the clerks to move out of the way. About seven city votes were found in the town box, and about the same number of town votes in the city box. They were exchanged and counted. There being no more witnesses present, the hearing was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Committee on Political Action of the Young Democracy to revise the constitution of that organization agreed on an amended constitution last night, and will recommend its adoption at a meeting to be called for a week from Wednesday. The principal change will consist in the basis for representation in the Central Council. Hitherto the representation has been by wards simply. The recommendation is to make the Democratic vote at the last Presidential election the basis, and give one delegate for every 2,000 votes and every fraction over 1,200. For the country districts it will be proposed to organize Young Democracy Clubs in every village and have them appoint delegates to a central committee for the district. This committee will send delegates to the Central Council on the same basis as the city wards are represented. It is expected that the Central Council will thus have about fifty-five members.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CASE AGAINST CLARENCE L. CUTLER.

Clarence L. Cutler was put on trial before a jury in Judge Williamson's court yesterday afternoon charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. This is Cutler's second trial on the same indictment, the jury at the first trial last spring disagreeing on the question of the prisoner's guilt. Cutler owned a job-printing office and he advertised for a partner with capital to invest. Bradford W. Rogers of Ravenswood called at Cutler's place Aug. 5, 1884. Cutler, it is alleged, represented to Rogers that his establishment was worth $3,000; that business just then was pretty slack, but yet the firm was paying expenses; that he was printing a dictionary for Bishop Fallows, out of which he expected to make $3,500 or $4,000; that he was running a paper called the Chicago *Leader*, which brought in $100 a month and was growing, and that he was connected with several other ventures. The business was too big to handle alone, and as he had just bought out his "silent partner" he would sell to Rogers and take him in as "working partner." Rogers bought a half interest, and during the same week, it is further alleged, Cutler sold out the other half-interest in the business to a man from New York. Cutler's accusers claim that the business did not amount to anything at all, that the representations concerning the dictionary were false, as Cutler had no such job on hand, and that they were badly beaten on their purchase. The trial will be resumed today.

A LONG STRETCH.

John Edwards, alias John Wilson, a bright-looking negro about 28 years old, was convicted under the Habitual Criminal's act on the charge of burglary in Judge Shepard's court yesterday and given twenty years in the penitentiary. Three years ago yesterday Lieut. Sheppard arrested Edwards for sneaking into the dwelling at Nos. 2221 and 2223 Wabash avenue and stealing a watch and chain from Mrs. Fisher. For this he was given three years in the penitentiary, but his "good time" made reduced the actual service to two years and six months. He was released from the penitentiary last July. Aug. 4, it was charged, he entered the house of Albert Story, corner of Twenty-first street and Prairie avenue, and stole two finger-rings valued at $200 each, one $10 ring, and two $10 buttons. Pawnbroker Levi admitted that he bought the plunder one hour after the theft, but he was not accused of working with the thief, as he gave the police the information that led to Edwards' arrest.

MINISTERIAL COUNCILS.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The subject considered by the Congregational ministers yesterday morning was the "City Missionary Society and its Work." Superintended Armstrong presented the conditions of the field indicating the pressing necessities of the cause of city missions. He was aided in his work of explanation by a well-prepared map of the city, which showed the destitution of the central portion, including the territory bounded by Halsted street and the lake and Kinzie and Sixteenth streets. The Rev. E. Adams spoke of the condition of the Bohemian population of Chicago. He said that atheism was very prevalent among them. The work among the young, he said, had been attended with gratifying results. His own Sunday-school had a membership of over 300. Deacon C. F. Gates reported on behalf of the society in reference to the work done during the last year.

THE BAPTISTS.

Before the Baptist ministers the Rev. J. W. Weddell made a statement in regard to the progress of city mission work. He said that though the work as an organized systematic effort was still in its infancy the outlook was full of promise, and urged a vigorous coöperation on the part of the churches. The Rev. Mr. Baker in an interesting paper gave his views on "How to Settle a Church Quarrel."

THE METHODISTS.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers Mr. Blackstone made a statement in regard to the Methodist Missionary Training-School, and urged the ministers to appeal to their congregations for funds for its support. Dr. M. M. Parkhurst and the Rev. Mr. Marsh were constituted a committee to confer with the missionary societies concerning the appointment of additional managers for the institution. The Rev. N. H. Spencer read a paper on "The Expediency of Methodist Preachers Employing Evangelists in Their Work."

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

At the meeting of the Chicago Presbytery the pastoral relation between the First Church at Englewood and its pastor, the Rev. Walter Forsythe, was dissolved at the request of the latter on account of ill-health. This goes into effect Dec. 1. Mr. Forsythe has been pastor of the church fourteen years, and resolutions expressing the regret of the presbytery at his departure from it were unanimously adopted. Agreeably to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly, it was decided to make the week beginning with the first Sunday in January one of prayer for the conversion of the world.

THE EXPOSITION.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED AND THE WORLD'S FAIR PROJECT APPROVED.

The Board of Directors-elect of the Industrial Exposition met yesterday afternoon, organized by reëlecting the old officers, and referred the matter of a World's Exposition in 1892 to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report back to the board.

The meeting was held at the Exposition Building at 1:30 p. m., with Vice-President Wiley M. Egan in the chair. The Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the board for the following officers for 1885-'86: President, A. F. Seeberger; First Vice-President, N. S. Bouton; Second, Henry Field; Third, Robert Law; Fourth, J. W. Stewart; Fifth, Wiley M. Egan; Treasurer, J. Irving Pearce; Secretary, John P. Reynolds. Executive Committee: A. F. Seeberger, James H. Dole, E. T. Stelle, John P. Reynolds, George Mason, Frank I. Pearce, Jacob Rosenberg, Auditor; George H. Laflin, S. H. McCrea.

S. H. McCrea said that the matter of a World's Exposition in 1892 was discussed in THE TRIBUNE, and he would like to hear the sentiments of the board. Mr. Edwin Lee Brown said that he had been incorrectly reported in an interview as sneering at St. Louis and her project for a world's fair the same year. Mr. McCrea moved that the matter of holding the fair be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report back to the board. The motion was carried and the board adjourned.

A RACE DISPUTE.

CAUSED BY CELTIC ANTIPATHY TO THE FAVORIT GERMAN BEVERAGE.

Officer Jones saw a bareheaded German chasing a woman on Union street yesterday, and every time the man came near enough to the fleeing woman he struck her with a cane he carried. To stop the chase and bring both parties to the police station was the first thing done; but when questioned as to the cause of the assault the woman, in a brogue made doubly thick by her efforts to run faster than her pursuer, said: "I niver saw the Dutchmon befure in me loife," and the German, who was so mad that he could not speak his native tongue intelligently, said: "Mein Gott, vat fore vas I tooken oop py dot bolicemans, ennyvay." Justice White tried to find out, by the aid of an interpreter and Officer Flanigan, what started the fuss, but the only thing he learned was that Sarah O'Brien had struck Julius Larens when he went up to her on the street and asked her to join him in a glass of foaming lager, and the German had proceeded to chastise her for her contumacious refusal of the beverage. Sarah fled before the angry German, and the only thing that saved the Irish lass from severe chastisement was the timely appearance of the officer. The Justice read the prisoners a lesson on the dangers of race disputes and the tendency to quarrel that a mixture of nationalities was sure to create, and imposed a fine of $5 on each.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Since the opening of the fall term of the Northwestern University the under graduates have been inconsolable because of their inability to stir up the traditional class fracas. The faculty has by no means felt called upon at any time to remind the sophs or freshies that such a thing was expected of them. But it came. Last Friday morning the sophs captured several coats belonging to freshmen, and the latter retaliated by performing the same act later. The next morning large posters were conspicuously displayed throughout the town, the text of which announced for sale a lot of clothing. The remainder of the poster described the garments, and in so doing the names of the various owners were punned upon. This was the work of sophs. The enemy sought to get even and concluded to try it that night, at which time the sophomore class was entertained at the residence of Mrs. Calkins. Early in the evening a $600 violin was spirited away, and the company saw something was amiss. The house was searched, and in a remote corner of the attic a "fresh" was found lying flat on the joists. He was captured and tied up. Under threats of severe punishment he gave the scheme away, and a decoy soph was detailed to perform his work. Later on a carriage brought three more freshies on the scene, but they staid in the dark. At a signal from an upper window a bundle of coats was seen ready to be deposited into the hands of the enemy. But they did not drop. Something else did, though, for no sooner had the window been raised than a crowd of waiting sophs rushed upon the unsuspecting freshies and captured them. They were taken into the house, and with their confederate marched through the parlors between lines of the triumphant sophs. The freshies were crestfallen and acknowledged themselves euchred for the nonce. They had another meeting last night, and over steaming beef-tea swore to be avenged.

A large audience was present at the concert of the Temple Quartet of Boston given last night in the Baptist Church. This troupe will appear in Central Music-Hall tonight.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

THINKS HIGHLY OF ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your reporter does me an injustice—unintentional, I doubt not—in the "interview" published in your paper this morning by making it appear as if I was sneering at St. Louis, which is entirely incorrect. I did not use that manner or tone at all in speaking of St. Louis, for I like that city very much, regard it as a very beautiful place, and one which is growing with a steady and very substantial growth into a solid prosperity.

EDWIN LEE BROWN.

PLANK SIDEWALKS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have a new house in Chicago with a stone sidewalk on the premises except at one end, where I had designed to place the French sidewalk, so favorably known in Europe. At this end I had a temporary affair in plank—not handsome, to be sure, but strong enough to drive over—and about a month ago I gave an order here, to be filled in France, which is probably now en route to America. The 21st inst., without any previous notification, the city's minions tore up my plank sidewalk and put down a spick-and-span new one, also of plank. In vain I remonstrated with them—told them I did not want a plank sidewalk—that I had already ordered one from Europe. But the only comfort I received was that "it wouldn't cost much and need not be paid for until it would be billed in my taxes next spring."

Now, when my pretty French pavement arrives it will be more fortunate than Bartholdi's statue, because the City of Chicago has already erected its pedestal.

SNUBBED.

MR. BUCK'S FAITH-CURE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, Nov. 15, was a report of the faith-meeting held at No. 15 Washington street, in which was an account of my cure from the morphine habit, in which there has been some misunderstanding. I was questioned by a reporter and gave him a brief account of my misfortune from the time of my accident on the railroad up to the present time. I told him that I had been cured, as I believed, by prayer, but God forbid that I should be misunderstood, for I was under the care of Mrs. Dr. Averil, who did more for me than any other doctor could, for three or four had positively refused to have anything to do with my case, saying that I could never live through it, and the one who did attend to me told me that it was the prayers of Christian friends and my own prayers and faith in God that had as much to do with my cure as anything she could do. I send you this that all may know that I give God *all* the glory, as well as the doctor who so kindly stood by me the credit which is her due. I hope this will set right all mistakes.

A. H. BUCK,
No. 2342 La Salle street.

ROMANTIC BUT SAD.

A MAN LEAVES HIS FAMILY TO SEEK HIS FORTUNE IN THE WEST, RETURNS TO THEM AGED, INFIRM, AND WITHOUT MEANS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—About thirty-one years ago Leonard Poole, then a young man living just out of Brockton, started for the West to make his fortune. His family then consisted of a wife and an infant daughter. Mrs. Poole frequently heard from her husband and received remittances regularly. He declared his intention of not returning until he had earned enough to support his family in comfort. His daughter grew to womanhood and married Luther A. Hayden, now employed in the shoe business. About a year ago Mrs. Poole died. About two months ago the husband decided to return to his home, having saved a comfortable fortune. While on the train crossing the Western States the train was stopped by a gang of desperadoes and the passengers robbed. Poole lost everything, and in the scuffle was thrown from the train, receiving severe injuries. He was cared for by friendly people who picked him up. When partially recovered he told his story. He was a Freemason and the brethren aided him to return to Boston. He previously notified his son-in-law of his purpose. The old man arrived in Boston. He was in a dazed condition, without means, and in need of care. He was arrested and sent as a vagrant to the State workhouse at Bridgewater, where his son-in-law found him after a long search. Steps were at once taken for his release, and the old man will spend the remainder of his days in comfort with his children.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

TRADES-UNIONISTS AGITATING FOR ITS SUCCESS—QUESTIONS TO THE CAPITALISTS.

Sunday afternoon a number of Trades-Unionists met at No. 209 West Madison street and organized an Eight-Hour Association, which issued a manifesto to all active workers to meet and do something toward assisting in establishing eight hours as a legal day's work after May 1, 1886. They have prepared a number of questions which have been sent to capitalists all over the city, of which the following are samples:

"Do you concede that this is a people's sovereignty in the United States, or do you aim at the establishment of a plutocracy?

"What are the relations of employers and employés? Are the interests of the toiling masses and the managing capitalists, who direct their labor and distribute its results between them, to any extent identical? Can you find any methods of work which benefits your own employés without reducing your own profits as a whole? Can you raise wages by safely reducing your outlays for rent, interest, commissions, and other expenses of distribution and collection?

"Is not ten hours' wage work actually twelve hours from home, on account of the great distance between the workers' homes and their places of employment? Does not such a long working time prove injurious to their health and cause a craving for strong drink and other dissipations? Does the present system of work allow sufficient time for recreation, mental culture, and the fulfillment of social, religious, and political duties? In case of a general eight-hour strike of the working-people would you demand the interference of the army, militia, police, and Sheriff's posse, and employ Pinkerton's hirelings and other private police to coerce the strikers into submission? Do you think that the capitalists are justified in using all the powers of government and society to reduce the proletarians into wage slavery and accumulate the results of societary work into the hands of a small number of millionaires and soulless corporations? Are you aware that the progress of civilization demands the equalization of incomes from labor and the abolition of all exclusive privileges?

"Don't you think that the capitalists, as possessors of the means of living of the whole people, are obliged to find useful work for all who are able to work, or forfeit their right to the exclusive control of the means of living? Don't you think that the people, in their collective capacity as a State, or as a municipality, should supplement individual enterprise by providing public-work improvements or other useful work for the people, so as to reduce compulsory idleness to the lowest amount? Are capitalists and employers, as a class, not responsible for the social evils of poverty, crime, prostitution, intemperance, and other extravagances of the different classes of the population?

"Do not employers act as autocratic bosses and lord it over their employés with oppressive regulations, fines on flimsy pretexts, intimidation of voters, overwork and overtime for men, women, and children, lockouts to create artificial scarcity, irregular employment, and other premiditated wrongs?

"What is your opinion of Pullman as a manufacturer, landlord, and monopolist?

"What is your opinion about speculating in the necessaries of human life as practiced on boards of trade? Do you realize that all capital is directly derived from human life, and withdrawn from its creators into the private possession of the managers and taskmasters of societary industries?

"What percentage of loss is caused in you branch of business by reckless competition, and what percentage of the number of firms in your trade is driven into bankruptcy during a term of ten years?

"Does a small capital enable a firm in your trade to withstand the competition of large firms and corporations?

"What is the proportion of the number of firms to the number of employés in your trade? (For instance, three street railway companies with 4,500 employés.)

"What proportion of the total number of employés are paid as skilled, intermediary, and common?

"What proportion of the total number are adults, youths, children, male, female?

"Is there any customary apprenticeship or arrangement of so-called helpers?

"Has machinery in your trade abolished the demand for skilled artisans and craftsmen?

"Have the native American skilled workers in your trade been supplanted by cheap labor from Europe and Canada? Are wages sufficient for the support of native American families?

"What is the proportion of the first cost of manufactured articles to the retail price paid by the final consumer?"

EXCELLENT FOR ST. LOUIS PASSENGERS.

The Illinois Central Railroad have just had completed, especially for their St. Louis line, some of the finest Pullman Palace Buffet Sleepers that were ever turned out of the Pullman shops. They are plush-trimmed and contain all the latest improvements. One of these cars leaves Central Depot every night at 8:30 p. m., stopping at Twenty-second street and Hyde Park, and reaching St. Louis next morning at 7 a. m., thus affording the residents of the South Side the best accommodations and quicker time than any other route. Try it.

"Athlophoros gives perfect satisfaction. It has helped and cured some where all other remedies have failed to do any good," is the report of Dullam Bros., druggists, of Flint, Mich., on the great rheumatism and neuralgia remedy's work.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
Frank Novak, Mary Jelinak	26—23
Barthel Reilly, Maggie Wantz	26—25
George E. Follok, Delia M. Cheney	32—25
John Brown, Julia Serewafka	24—22
Samuel Andrews, Mt. Pleasant; Laura Smith	56—18
David Condon, Laura Cox	27—22
Ignacz Habrylewicz, Emily Melin	26—18
George W. Reed, Addie Luttrell, Rockwood	28—23
George Jameson, Agnes Spires, Jacksonville	48—44
John H. Howell, Ellen McDermott	21—19
John Mahan, Bridget Cartan	29—30
Alfred Nielson, Karen Larsen	26—25
Thomas H. Mitchell, Minnie Cairns	28—29
Alexander L. English, Sarah E. Darrow	41—28
Josef Hauser, Vilbina Hansen, Wilmette	35—43
J. Brennan, Evanston; Helen Thompson, Lake	33—23
John Hoban, Mary Moore	27—26
Charles Knorr, Lizzie Linzer	28—20
William Peters, Johanna Shenber, Niles Centre	28—25
Wojciech Bolelek, Marganna Wilgorecka	26—24
Fritz Kling, Grethe Schmitt	50—28
Louis A. Rose, Maggie E. Fitzgerald	29—20
Nickolas Niederkorn, Lena Star	32—22
Morgan J. Roberts, Lizzie Evans, Sparta, Wis	30—30
Thomas Sterton, Jessie Crear	27—25
William Goodkind, Belle Freedman	37—21
William F. Woods, Isabella F. Morris	26—22
Samson Kaiser, Palatine, Jennie Heyman	31—18
Gustave Wallenberg, Helena Ortegren	35—22
Frederick J. Awese, Bridget V. Farrelley	22—18
Alexander Inglis, Agnes Lindsey	23—24
Jos. Andrews, Sollit, Rose H. Campbell, Bloom	28—25
Leonard Plonka, Paulina Passum	37—26
Jakob Klepsor, Mary Koch	22—23
Erik J. Anderson, Clara M. Carlson	33—28
Carl E. Leutz, Minna Walter	42—39
Michael O'Brien, Maggie Dunne	23—17
Henry Richter, Eliza Peter	31—22
Wilhelm Lutz, Katie Gass	25—23
Wawrzyn Kozubski, Mary Anna Fibichowska	40—25
Frank McDonald, Mary Kenney	21—19
Henry Lysher, Emma Lismar	23—21
John Doyle, Galesburg, May Bell	25—19
Dan'l B. Donaldson, Edith Woodruff, Maywood	24—22
Christian Hansen, Elise Gaader	30—24
Charles Hagermann, Emma Schultz	21—21
Gunder Abrahamsen, Kirsten Christiansen	27—27
George H. Carter, Carrie Edmonds	28—22
Michael M. Corrigan, Annie L. Butler	27—23
Richard Halvorsen, Signe Olson	29—19
Joseph Kristan, Mary Ksandr	22—22
Fred Reebhausen, Lizzie Voge	22—24
Augustine F. Shelley, Rosanna Reegan	25—21
John Biller, Regina Andres	34—28
William Neff, Emilie M. Schroeder	50—31
Tilander Carlson, Elizabeth Berendson	30—38
Charlie P. Pelton, De Land, Minnie Whitney	27—24
Carl Morison, Mary Thomson	47—40
Charles Diekman, Anna Hartmann	24—20
Charles H. Marsh, Laura M. Chapin	33—19
Pieter Bouman, Styntje Von Der Berg	43—34
Hermann Leserenz, Carolina Zun	28—24
Othello P. Prunk, Kittie McDermott	27—19
John Prickett, Margaret Coyne	30—26
James H. Packer, Eva L. Cottrell, La Grange	34—21
Eugene O'Keefe, Hanna C. Anderson	26—26
Harry G. Cook, Ida M. Hansey	21—18
John Clifford, Katie James	27—26
John Flickenschild, W. Berlin, Sag Bridge	22—18
Fred Hess, Ottilie Westphal	22—21

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

CARR—At County Hospital, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1885, James Carr, aged 21 years.

Funeral from Richard Carr's residence, 40 Ogden-place, Tuesday, Nov. 24, by cars to Mount Olivet.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

HARRON—Nov. 23, of inanition, at 719 Congress-st., Paul Harron, aged 7 months.

Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

JAYNE—Nov. 23, Mary Ellen Jayne, at residence of her brother-in-law, Lyman Trumbull, 4008 Lake-av.

JENE—Marie, beloved wife of Peter Jene, and daughter of Joseph and Walburger Enzenbecher, Nov. 22, aged 34 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 314 West Twelfth-st., at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday, Nov. 25, at St. Francis Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

JOHNSTON—Saturday evening, Nov. 21, Ida Luella Johnston, aged 19 years, only daughter of Alexander and the late Sarah J. Johnston.

Funeral from late residence, 268 La Salle-av., Tuesday morning, at 10:30, to Graceland.

LARSON—Monday, Nov. 23, 1885, at 8:15 a. m., at the residence of her son, Bernard J. Johnson, 462 Austin-av., Mrs. Oliana Larson, born May 5, 1820, in Sweden, and mother of Lieut. Chas. J. Johnson.

Funeral from son's residence, 462 Austin-av., Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, to Graceland.

McENERY—Thomas McEnery, aged 62 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 9:30 a. m., from his late residence, 382 West Polk-st., to Jesuit Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SCHUBERT—Willie, 5 years and 2 months old, eldest son of Kittie and Wm. Schubert.

Funeral from parents' residence, 3631 Dearborn-st., Tuesday, Nov. 24, to Calvary by carriages.

"Royal" Declared the Best.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for Government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public:

OFFICE DR. H. A. MOTT, CONSULTING CHEMIST,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1885.

* * * The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for them and the U. S. Government.

I will go still further and state that because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportion of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. HENRY A. MOTT, PH.D., etc.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We place on sale Today:

100 Black and Brown Cloth Newmarkets, from	$11.00 to	$20.00
100 Seal Plush Sacques, from	25.00 to	65.00
100 " " Newmarkets,	41.00 to	65.00
50 Velvet Brocade Wraps,	14.00 to	25.00
25 " " Newmarkets,		33.00
25 Silk Circulars, twilled linings,	20.00 and	30.00

Special attention is directed to the above goods and quotations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. T. E. GREEN, PASTOR OF THE Eighth Presbyterian Church, will conduct the business-men's noon prayer-meeting every day this week at Farwell Hall.

THE CHICAGO QUARTET AND PROF. EX-cell will [illegible] cago-av. Church Wednesday evening in the interest of the pound party for the poor.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion Gospel temperance meeting Tuesday evening, to be conducted by Mr. A. M. Delight, will take the form of a Thanksgiving service. Mr. M. Dunn will be present and give a brief address. Mrs. Carrington will sing.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE WILL BE HELD next Thursday at 10:30 a. m. at the Temple of K. A. M., corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. The Rev. Dr. S. Sole will deliver a lecture.

The Seaside Library—Pocket Edition.

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SEASIDE LIBRARY, POCKET EDITION, No. 639.
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By ROBERT BUCHANAN. 20c.
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Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.
Sight is Priceless!
Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

GAS FIXTURES.
Save money and buy direct from the agents of the largest factory in America (Mitchell, Vance & Co.). Call and examine our display and be convinced that we can sell you what you need at prices to suit. Do not believe the statements of small dealers that WILMARTH'S is a high-priced place. We will sell good gas-fixtures as low as any firm in the United States. We keep the best gas-stoves, and attend to gas-fitting promptly and at low prices.
T. W. WILMARTH & CO.,
Successors to H. M. Wilmarth & Bro.
225 and 227 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner. 78 Madison-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Morning, at 10 o'clock,
Immense Sale
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods, including the Furniture of 30-Room Hotel.
Also one good work Horse.
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By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
FIRE SALE.
SALVAGE GOODS.
THIS MORNING, 10 o.clock,
135 and 137 West Washington-st.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware.
Wednesday, Nov. 25, 9:30 a. m.
China Tea Sets,
China Dinner Sets,
Chamber Sets,
Cuspidores, etc.
An immense stock of White Goods, C. C. and Rockingham Ware. All to be sold at auction. REMEMBER THE DAY.
☞ WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1885, at 9:30 a. m.
AT AUCTION.
Boots, Shoes, & Slippers.
Fine, nice, desirable goods—being grades suitable for the present wants of dealers. The assortment is the best we have offered this season, and consigned by jobbers and others who want them sold soon as possible, as money they must have, and the Boots and Shoes will be sold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
This Tuesday Morning, 10 O'Clock.
"Chattel Mortgage Sale."
ENTIRE FURNITURE,
PIANO,
FOLDING BEDS, CARPETS, BOOKS, PICTURES, RANGE, CROCKERY, etc., of residence,
49 South Elizabeth-st.
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First class round-trip tickets, good for six months, with liberal stop-over privileges, at the lowest rate ever made. Our route is the Southern Pacific, through the Italy of America; we avoid all high altitudes and cold, snow-bound mountain passes. The best winter route for invalids or pleasure-seekers. Special one-way rates for parties emigrating. Special train Pullman palace sleeping-cars. Third excursion leaves Dec. 15. Address JNO. E. ENNIS, Passenger Agent Missouri & Pacific Co., 86 Washington-st., Chicago.

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Capital........................$400,000
Surplus........................$400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile firms received, and any business connected with Banking solicited.

Exchange drawn and Cable Transfers made on the principal cities of Europe.

ASA P. POTTER, Pres. J. W. WORK, Cash.

HAMILTON & STANLEY,
MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENT BANKERS,
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Money to Loan on Real Estate in any amount at Current Rates.

Government, State, City, County, and School Bonds bought and sold.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 23.	Nov. 16.
New York	$181,478,472	$153,034,769
Boston	18,355,163	17,388,625
Chicago	9,569,000	9,346,000
Philadelphia	8,935,217	9,757,170
St. Louis	3,165,300	2,821,765
Baltimore	2,102,476	2,280,913
San Francisco	2,113,207	2,110,622
New Orleans	2,581,956	1,912,449

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, 20@25c premium.
St. Louis, par@25c.
San Francisco, unchanged.
New Orleans, unchanged.
Cincinnati, par@1-20.

The miscellaneous demand for money in this city yesterday was not specially large, but there was an increase in the calls from the packers, and a number have expressed a desire for considerable amounts later on. It is thought that they will be unusually good customers of the lenders soon. The rule of the bankers is to ask 6 per cent for all loans of that sort that run over into the winter, but for shorter periods funds are in many cases furnished for 5 per cent. There have been loans at the lower rate running till well into the spring, but the money has come from private capitalists. There are many thrifty businessmen who have money to loan, and they are very glad to get the paper of the packing companies. The shipments of currency to the country were moderate. Eastern bills sold at par. The offerings are small, and there is a good demand from the country. Sterling bills were reduced. The following were the quotations for foreign exchange in Chicago:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	483	485½
Bankers' actual	482½	484½
Commercial sterling	480¾	483½
Bankers' francs	521¼	518¾
Commercial francs	525	522½
Bankers' marks	95¼	95¾
Commercial marks	[illegible]	94¾

Securities were dull. Three hundred shares of West Division Railway stock have just changed hands at 426. It was nearly all in one lot. The price was only about $4 per share below the highest price ever paid for that stock. The sale was probably due to the appearance of the new West Side road in the field, though good judges say that there is plenty of room for both companies. Among the sales of securities over the counter were $6,500 United States 4s at 123½, $500 District of Columbia 3.65s at 116½, $7,000 Chicago & St. Louis 6s at 104½, $1,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 105¾ and $1,000 at 106.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price asked was without a bid:

Chic. T. & S. Bank	136	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	106
Com. National Bank	140	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103
Con. National Bank	122½	Chicago City 4s, 1904	103½
First National Bank	210	Chicago City 3.65s, 1905	100¾
Illinois T. & S. Bank	245	Cook County 7s, 1892	116
Mer. L. & Trust Co.	205	Cook County 4½s, 1900	106
†Met. National Bank	150	N. Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6s	108
Nat. Bank of Illinois	142½	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s new	109
Chicago City 7s, 1887	103	W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	109
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105	Chi. B'd. of T. 10-50 5s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111½	Chi. O.-H. Co. 6s, 1905	101¾
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116¾	Chamber of Com.	58
Chicago City 7s, 1895	118	Chicago City Ry.	280
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121½	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	132
Chicago City 7s, 1896	123½	Con. G. Fuel & L. Co.	2
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125	N. Chi. Rolling-M. Co.	98
Chicago City 7s, 1899	127	†Cent. Union Tel. Co.	49
Chicago City 6s, 1896	115½	Chi. Opera-House Co.	100
Chicago City 6s, 1897	116	m. Panorama Co.	30
Chicago City 6s, 1898	116¾	Shiloh Panorama Co.	20

Stock speculation was very active, and the general disposition early in the day was to sell. The market opened considerably below the close Saturday, and dispatches were sent from New York stating that immense short sales had been made by the old bear party. As the market continued to waver during the forenoon the selling increased here, and many of the small operators let go at a loss. When the list strengthened in the afternoon many of the stocks were bought back. It was found that there was good support in several of the specialties, particularly the Southwesterns. There was pretty large buying of Northwest by the insiders who began the movement in that stock last week. Apparently only the tailers-on got much scared. The commission-houses are very particular as to margins these days, and such stocks as are now held in this city are protected so that any ordinary fluctuation would not force the closing up of many deals. Probably more losses were taken in Chicago yesterday than on any previous day since the rise began, but they were insignificant in comparison with the profits that have been made here. Chicago has fared very well in this boom.

Of the situation on the other side a London letter in the New York *Financial Chronicle* says: "Money is certainly hardening, but the process is slow; meanwhile freight exports are becoming more encouraging. Messrs. Anger Bros. write that in the China seas homeward rates are less depressed, and coasting is at rates leaving a margin that employs a large tonnage. India business is a shade quieter, Bombay and Kurrachee requirements having been so largely supplied during the last six weeks; on the other hand, a better demand is apparent from other ports which have hitherto chartered little. The withdrawal of a dozen or more 'liners' for transport service in the Burmah expedition helps to sustain these rates. Against a falling off in demand and slight decline in rates in the Black Sea, Azof, and Danube, more Mediterranean business has appeared at better rates and American trade is steadier. Outward employment in the meantime continues restricted, and rates are low except in a few of the regular berths."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Most of the loans of money on call were made at 2½@3 per cent, but there was a spurt to 4 per cent, closing at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. Foreign exchange dull at 482¼ for sixty days, and 484½ for demand.

Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were dull and weak. There was no abatement of the activity in railway bonds, but the business was less widely distributed. The sales amounted to $4,964,500. Of this sum Erie second consols contributed $2,128,000. For the first time in weeks past prices are generally lower. Erie seconds lost 1¼. East Tennessee incomes sales amounted to $419,000, the price being comparatively steady. The most important break in the stock market that has occurred since the upward movement began last summer occurred today; it is important, both on account of the heavy decline for some of the most active shares, which amounted to 2@4 per cent, and because it has come after one of the most remarkable advances in quotations ever made in Wall street in the same length of time. The cloud thrown over the trunk-line negotiations by the announcement late Saturday afternoon that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had secured a New York connection by way of Staten Island, had a depressing effect upon the market, both here and in London. This morning London quotations published here just before the opening of the exchange showed a decline of nearly 2 per cent in the leading American securities dealt in on the foreign market. First prices were generally from ¼@1½ per cent lower than the closing quotations Saturday. The greatest weakness was exhibited in Jersey Central, Lackawanna, and Reading. The early dealings developed a persistent selling movement, which came both from those who were seeking to realize profits already accrued and pounding by the bears. Before midday most of the active list sold from ½ to over 2 per cent lower than at the opening. There was, however, a partial recovery from lowest figures by 12 o'clock, but this was followed by another downward movement that continued for nearly an hour. It was either at this time or during the morning break that the lowest prices of the day were made, the declines, as compared with Saturday's closing, amounting in the case of Lake Shore to 4¼ per cent; New York Central and Jersey Central, each 3¾; Northern Pacific preferred, St. Paul, and Pacific Mail, each 2¾; Union Pacific, 2¼; Louisville & Nashville, 2⅛; Reading, 2; Erie and Lackawanna, each 1⅞; and others smaller amounts, except some of the low-priced fancies that have recently sprung into prominence and that suffered materially in the reaction. The weakness after midday was caused by the circulation of a report to the effect that an injunction had been granted restraining the New York Central from carrying out the proposed lease of the West Shore Road, and the Vanderbilts were conspicuous for the declines made. Later in the day a firmer tone was imparted, and material advances were established before 3 o'clock. The confirmation of the rumors about an injunction against the New York Central, however, which was published late in the day, gave to the closing of the market a feverish, unsettled, and generally weak tone. The result of the day's operations is a net loss in quotations ranging for the active list between small fractions and 1½ per cent, with Lake Shore down 2⅜, St. Paul 1⅜, New York Central, Erie, New York, Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and Pacific Mail 1⅜, Louisville & Nashville 1¼, Missouri Pacific 1, and others less than 1 per cent. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which led in the early break Saturday, was conspicuous for its failure to follow the course of the general market today; it was ⅜ lower at the opening, but very few sales were made below opening figures, and it closed at a net advance of ⅜. Denver & Rio Grande is up ½ per cent. Such stocks as Omaha common and Oregon Transcontinental show losses of only small fractions. St. Paul was extremely active, the sales amounting to 124,130 shares, during which it broke from 95½@95⅝ to 93¾; sold later at 94¾, and again at 93⅝, and during the last hours was about steady at a little above 94, closing at 94⅛; Northwestern is only ⅛ per cent lower; Lake Shore sold in the forenoon from 86⅜ to 84⅝, rallied to 85⅛, and again broke to 82¾; it was firmer in the last hour, selling up to 85⅛, but became very feverish in the final dealings and closed at 84⅝, with sales of 109,800 shares. The greatest weakness in New York Central was also developed in the afternoon, when it sold at 101, but it later showed decided strength, advancing to 103⅞, closing at 103⅝. The total reported sales were 769,825 shares.

It is announced that the balance of the Oregon Transcontinental loan has been placed on very satisfactory terms. It is understood that collateral trust bonds bearing a moderate rate of interest have been issued and sold; it is also stated that Oregon Railway & Navigation will pay off the last of its floating debt with the proceeds of the $1,000,000 new 5s sold last week.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Nov. 23	Last—Nov. 21
Can. Pacific	1,300	53¾	53¼	53	54
Canada Southern	6,325	43¾	43	43	43¾
Central Pacific	100	44	44	44	46
Ches. & Ohio 1st pf	1,060	20¾	18½	20¼	20¾
Chi. & Alton	5	140	140	140	137
C., B. & Q.	835	135¼	134½	134½	135¼
C., C., C. & I.	900	62	61¾	61¾	63
Den. & Rio G.	400	20	20	20	20
Del. & Hudson	2,705	97¾	96¾	97¼	98
D., L. & W.	30,865	121¾	119½	120¼	121¾
Erie	54,196	25¾	24¼	24¾	26¼
Erie seconds	[illegible]	88¾	86½	88	89¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	3,875	8	7¾	7¾	8
Do pfd	1,770	13¾	13	13	[illegible]
L. B. & W.	4,030	27	25	25	27
Jersey Central	16,485	44¾	40¾	43¾	44¾
K. & Texas	57,025	35¾	33¾	34	34¾
L. E. & West	3,675	19¾	19	19	19
Lake Shore	98,605	85¾	82¾	84¾	86½
Louis. & N.	9,470	48¾	47¼	47¾	48¾
Manhattan Con.	3,944	119	116½	118	118½
Mich. Central	800	75¾	75	75¾	77
Minn. & St. L.	1,210	24	23¾	23¾	[illegible]
Do pfd	1,175	50	49	[illegible]	51½
Mo. Pacific	2,010	104	103	103¾	104½
Mob. & Ohio	500	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
Central Iowa	2,111	21	19	19	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,250	10	9¾	9¾	10¼
Do pfd	1,575	21	18½	18½	21¾
N. Y. Central	33,940	104¾	101	103¾	104⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	900	32	31¾	31¾	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	7,120	29¾	28	28¾	29¾
Do pfd	26,700	62¾	60	61¾	62¾
Northwestern	25,110	114¾	112	113¾	114
Do pfd	105	137	137	137	137
Ohio Central	2,650	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
Ohio & Miss.	1,200	24	23	24	[illegible]
Ont. & West	1,700	18½	17½	18	18
O. Ry. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich & Dan. term	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Om.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	116
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	[illegible]	Tennessee 6s, new	51
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bond transactions:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

12 M. TO 1 P. M.

[illegible]

1 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	54¼
Reading	[illegible]	11 11-16
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Pacific pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo, N. Y. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The following were today's transactions on the Stock Board:

STOCK SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
Boston Water-Power	200	5	5	5	5
Atchison	1,500	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	86¾
Atlantic & Pacific	1,000	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
California Southern	500	10	10	10	10
Central Iowa	200	22	22	22	22
Mexican Central	1,000	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼
New York & N. E.	5,000	35¾	35¾	34¾	[illegible]
Union Pacific	500	54	54	53	53
L. F. & S. C.	500	69	69	68	68
Bell Telephone	100	172½	172½	172½	172½
New England Tel.	500	38	38	38	38
C. S. & C.	300	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾
Eastern	500	64	64	64	64
La. & Mo. River	500	21	21	21	21
Oregon Steamship	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Transcont'l	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Wisconsin Central	500	16	16¾	16	16¾
Catalpa	300	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾

BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

10000 Atchison tr 6s	105	50000 Mexican 1st	49¼
10000 N M & So P 7s	122	5000 do	49¾
2000 L R & Ft S 7s	110¾	5000 do	49½
5000 N Y & N E 7s	123	15000 do	49¾
10000 A & P 6s	25¾	5000 do inc	14¾
10000 do inc 6s	12½	10000 C & W M 5s	94
10000 O & L C 6s inc	28	1000 Wis Cent 2d m	41
10000 Mexican 1st	49¼		
35000 do	49¾		

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange ruled fairly firm during the better part of the week, but closed easy in tone, buyers' views between banks being represented at par@25c premium and sellers holding at 40@50c.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 23—5 p. m.—Consols, 100 11-16 for money and 100⅞ for the account. United States bonds, 4s, 127½; 4½s, 115½. Atlantic & Great Western, 38⅝; do seconds, 12¾; Canadian Pacific, 55¼; Erie, 26¼; do seconds, 90⅝; Illinois Central, 142; St. Paul, common, 97¾; New York Central, 106½; Pennsylvania, 56¼; Reading, 11⅞. Bar silver, 47 7-16d per ounce.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £32,000.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Three per cent rentes, 79f 95c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Mining shares were almost wholly neglected, the only sales being Consolidated Pacific, 80@94c; Horn Silver, $2.05; La Crosse, 10c; Bodie, $2.05. The closing prices were:

Homestake	22½	Quicksilver	7⅛
Iron Silver	130	Quicksilver pref	25
Ontario	20	Sutro	18

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & Hecla	207	Osceola	13¾
Catalpa	27¾	Quincy	49¾
Franklin	9¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 23.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	$ .20	Mexican	$ .70
Belcher	1.37½	Mono	4.75
Best & Belcher	1.12½	Mount Diablo	2.62½
Bodie Consolidated	2.00	Navajo	25
Chollar	1.00	Ophir	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Potosi	45
Con. Pacific	1.12½	Savage	1.75
Crown Point	1.75	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	75	Union Consolidated	45
Hale & Norcross	3.75	Yellow Jacket	1.62½

MARKETS.

The leading grain markets were generally weak yesterday, with not much business, while provisions were stronger. It was widely thought that the beginning of the end of the war has already passed by, and that the end itself may be regarded as arrived. Hence there was a disposition to throw stuff, which was only checked in some of the markets by the fear that doing so would be to jump into a net. Consols were quoted higher, New York was reported to be heavy on stocks, and the air was more raw, as if winter was about to begin at last. The advance in rail freight rates made itself felt in a marked weakness in sample grain.

Provisions were moderately active and very steady. They weakened a little early in the day in sympathy with wheat, and in consequence of the receipt of 55,000 hogs, with about as many more expected for today. But they soon reacted under the buying of about 5,000 tcs lard by Irwin-Green and a lot of pork by Poole-Sherman. Afterwards the name of the Packing Company was given up by both these firms, and then the market was strong on the idea that the packers are less bearish in their views, though the others did not seem generally disposed to follow the lead. Very little was done for shipment. Pork sold nearly 10c lower, at $9.82½ for January, improved to $10.00, fell back to $9.87½, and sold up to $10.02½ at the close. February was about 12½c premium, May at 50c premium, and November (old) at $1.00 discount. Lard sold 2½c lower, at $6.20 for January, improved to $6.27½, and closed at $6.25 bid, with February at 7½c premium and March at 15c premium. Ribs sold 5c higher, at $4.92½ for January at the close, with February at 10c premium and March at 20c premium. Cash sales were reported of 400 tcs lard at $6.15, 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 3½c, 135,000 lbs green hams at 7⅝c for 14-lb averages, 6¾c for 16-lb do, 6⅝c for 18-lb do, and 6⅜c for 20-lb do.

Flour was dull, with little change in prices. The trading was only local, and it was thought that the effect of the advance in freight rates will be to make shipments very dull for a time at least. Sales were reported of 250 brls and 1,077 sacks, equal to a total of about 1,000 brls, at $4.90 for winters, $3.80 for bakers', $3.50 for unsound do, and $2.30@3.00 for low grades.

Wheat was very irregular, but averaged weak. Our receipts were not large, and the British markets were only called inactive by public advices; but private cables quoted a decline of 3d per quarter and brought some orders to sell wheat here for May, while consols were stronger. Under this our market fell off some, but then Crosby and others began buying, and it was said that strong men had sent orders to buy large quantities when it could be done at 89c for January. Also it was estimated that our visible supply would prove to have decreased last week. Then the market broke on the news about stocks in New York and estimates that the visible had increased nearly 500,000 bu. Private advices of a little more firmness in London caused a steadier tone towards the close of the morning session, and the market was quite strong in the afternoon on the belief that Armour and Ream had been buying earlier. Hutchinson and Baker were said to have been the principal sellers of the day. December sold at ¼c decline, at 88⅜c, receded to 88⅛c, improved to 89c, fell off to 87⅞c, and advanced to 88⅝c, with November at ½@⅝c discount, January at ⅞c premium, and May at 6⅝c premium. Cash lots of spring in store 87⅝@88¼c for No. 2, with 73@74c for No. 3 in preferred houses, 69½@70c for do in an outside house, and 60@63½c for No. 4. Free on board lots sold at 89¼c for No. 2, with 74@81c for No. 3, and 62@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 55,000 bu.

Red winter wheat in store was very quiet at 78c for No. 3, and nominal at about 92c for No. 2. Free on board lots sold at 93½c for No. 2, with 88c for No. 3, and 68@73c for No. 4. Total sales 6 cars.

Corn was dull and weak. Futures were simply easier, with little doing till the car-lot offerings came on the market and proved to be very slow sale at lower prices. Then futures broke, chiefly the year, on the anticipation of larger receipts for today and the fear that we are at last about to see more cash corn offered than will be wanted for shipment or home use. It was said that four cars of new corn had graded No. 2 in this city, and that the Burlington Line had received orders for 300 cars, against 60 for the corresponding day of last week. The market broke rather for lack of support than because of pounding, though some parties were anxious to sell and did work off moderate quantities. The year sold ⅛c lower, at 41⅝c, declined to 40⅛c, about 200,000 bu changing hands near the bottom, was bid up to 41⅜c, with scarcely a sale on the way, but with 50,000 bu sold at the top, fell off to 41c, and closed at 41⅛c, that having been bid for 25,000 bu, apparently for the sole purpose of sustaining the market in the interest of a couple of leading longs. January closed at 3⅛c discount and May at 2⅛c discount. November sold early at 43½c, being the latest price of Saturday, declined to 41¾c, and closed at about 42½c. Cash lots in store sold at 44@45½c for No. 2 yellow, 42@43½c for No. 2, and 35c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 45c for No. 2 yellow, 41½@42c for old No. 3 yellow, 36@38c for new do, 36@39c for No. 3 white, 37@41½c for old No. 3, with 34@38c for new do, 37@41c for old No. 4, and 32@36c for new do, with 30@32c for no-grade. Total cash sales about 300,000 bu. It was very difficult to sell the samples of No. 4 on track, and scarcely more easy to sell them after having been ordered to store, unless in the case of very choice lots. It will be observed that the sales of No. 3 in store show a big falling off from last week.

Oats were easy in sympathy with corn, November closing ⅛c and December ⅛c lower. There was a large volume of trading and a considerable number of orders were on the market for May at 31c that could not be filled. November was salable at 28c. December sold at 28@28⅛c, closing at 28c. January sold at 28@28⅛c. The sales for May were at 31@31⅛c, closing at 31⅛c. No. 2 in store sold at 28@28⅛c, or about ⅛c lower. The sample market sustained a decline of 1c for No. 2 and No. 2 white, and 2c for the lower grades, which was due to the weakness in corn and the advance in freights. The offerings were fair and all taken. No. 2 sold to go to store at 28⅛@28¼c. The sales were at 28@28⅛c for No. 3, 28½@30½c for No. 3 white, 28½@29c for No. 2, 30@32c for No. 2 white, and 31c for No. 2 white barley oats. Total equal to about 110,000 bu.

Rye was firm but dull. A little speculative inquiry was noted for January, but nothing was done. November was salable at 62c, December at 62½c, and January at 63c. May was nominally 70c. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 62c and No. 3 was quotably 53@55c, according to location. The sample market was slack. The offerings were small and there was only a little local trade. No. 2 sold at 55c free on board and No. 2 at 63½c on track. The sales aggregated 2,000 bu.

Barley was weak. Futures were neglected. No. 2 December was nominally 66c and No. 3 January 44c. Scarcely anything was done in the in-store market. No. 2 sold at 66c, or 1c lower, and No. 3 was quotably 42c, and No. 4 36c. The sample market was steady for choice sound lots, but medium grades were 1@3c lower, with a dragging market, there being very little demand. Liberal receipts are expected, and this contributed to the weakness. The sales were at 40@46c for No. 4 and 46@65c for No. 3. Total equal to about 30,000 bu.

Millstuffs were dull and 25@50c lower, owing to the advance in rail freights. The offerings were moderate. We quote: Winter-wheat bran, $10.75@11.00; choice spring-wheat bran, $10.50@11.00; medium and fine, $10.00@10.25; coarse middlings, $10.75@11.50, and fine $13.50@15.00. The sales were 5 cars and 250 sacks bran at $10.00@12.25; 3 cars middlings at $11.00@12.00; 1 car shorts at $10.00.

The seed market was slow and weak. Timothy was 1½@2c lower at $1.67@1.67½ for prime seed and dull. There was scarcely any demand in fact. The sales were at $1.55@1.67½ for common to prime seed. Nothing was done in futures. Clover was steady, with prime cash seed quotably $5.70@5.75. February delivery was salable at $5.80 and offered at $5.85, and March sold at $5.90. Flax declined ½@1c, No. 1 cash selling early at $1.12 and later at $1.12½, closing at $1.12½. The offerings were fair, 92 cars arriving, and the demand light. Rejected seed sold at $1.10@1.12. Futures were lower. The year was offered at $1.12½ and January sold at $1.13½.

Cooperage was in good request and firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.02½@1.05; lard tierces, $1.22½@1.25; and beef barrels, 65@70c. The following sales were reported: 5 cars pork barrels at $1.05, and 7 cars lard tierces at $1.25.

Nearly everything on the street markets was quiet, especially fruits and vegetables. Apples in car-lots were weaker for lack of demand, buyers being pretty well supplied. Large quantities are being stored. There was no improvement in poultry. It is almost useless to ship any more live stock to this market, as the weather is too cold, and it amounts to cruelty almost to send them. Besides the demand is only for dressed birds, and they bring a better price. Game was weak and a decline is anticipated, while eggs were barely steady. A growing steadiness was noted in the butter market, and cheese and groceries were unchanged. Hay was firm for timothy and lower for prairie, consequent on heavy receipts.

The dry goods market presented no new features. The volume of business transacted was light and the demand was mainly for seasonable goods and specialties for the holidays. Jobbers were still making clearances for spring goods. Values continued steady and no immediate change was looked for.

A letter from Minneapolis says that the writer does not believe in any considerable quantity of wheat being shipped here from that city. Some No. 2 and No. 3 has been ordered here from near the southern line of the State, but the sender has nearly completed a 750,000 bu elevator and will soon be able to take care of all he has to handle. He does not think that as many as 500 car-loads will come here all told on this side of the New Year. He has no doubt that the millers would like to see wheat decline in this market, as they are heavily short; but the talk of a general closing of mills is all buncombe. There may be a little shutting down for repairs.

One operator on 'Change was pointed at yesterday as having made nearly $50,000 by the break in oil, and he did not get in at the top either. He sold at $1.10.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.95	$ 8.85 @ 9.00	$ 9.00
January	9.90	9.82½@10.02½	10.00
February	10.02½	9.97½@10.12½	10.10
May	10.40	10.32½@10.47½	10.47½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$ 6.15	$ ....@ 6.17½	$ 6.17½
December	6.15	....@ 6.15	6.17½
January	6.22½	6.20 @ 6.27½	6.25
February	6.30	6.27½@ 6.32½	6.32½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 4.82½	$ .... @	$ 4.87½
January	4.87½	4.87½@ 4.92½	4.92½
February	4.95	4.95 @ 5.02½	5.00
March	5.02½	5.07½@ 5.10	5.10
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	88½	87¾@ 88¾	87¾
December	89	88¾@ 89	88¾
January	89¾	89¾@ 90¾	89¾
May	96¼	94¾@ 96¾	95
CORN.			
November	43¼	41¾@ 43¾	42¾
Year	41¾	40¼@ 41¾	41¼
January	38¾	37¾@ 38¾	38
May	39¾	38¾@ 39¾	39¾
OATS.			
No. 2	28¼	....@	28
December	28¼	28 @ 28¼	28
January	28¼	28 @ 28¼	28
May	31¼	31 @ 31¼	31¼

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	November.	December.	January.
No. 2 spring	$ 74½	$ 74⅝	$ 75¼
No. 2 corn	38¾	....	34½
No. 2 oats	25¾	25⅛	....
Pork	....	....	10.75
Lard	6.77½	6.65	6.70
Short ribs	5.80	....	5.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	16,053	18,386	38,322	18,103
Wheat, bu	48,194	117,272	9,496	64,104
Corn, bu	136,984	300,921	103,733	334,382
Oats, bu	127,603	99,645	58,486	103,672
Rye, bu	5,922	5,844	18,657	9,454
Barley, bu	89,207	51,216	57,804	28,092
Grass seed, lbs	274,820	139,215	56,780	95,789
Flaxseed, bu	43,606	27,122	56,229	16,098
Broom-corn, lbs	127,750	230,700	45,638	45,048
Cured meats, lbs	784,900	187,000	3,777,562	3,086,575
Canned meats, cases	....	....	6,680	3,245
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	1,335,761	433,680
Beef, tcs	....	....	88	100
Beef, brls	....	....	708	700
Pork, brls	....	826	1,927	1,720
Lard, lbs	738,400	126,100	1,569,631	1,223,074
Cheese, lbs	98,425	202,330	76,328	212,195
Butter, lbs	210,901	212,243	222,305	297,615
Dressed hogs, No	....	71	....	194
Live hogs, No	56,284	19,419	5,288	3,086
Cattle, No	1,450	2,438	1,237	898
Sheep, No	1,081	....	867	111
Hides, lbs	159,740	138,718	661,580	319,610
Wool, lbs	127,105	73,898	94,830	47,000
Coal, tons	16,032	18,828	3,350	3,601
Lumber, M feet	6,716	5,404	2,974	4,055
Shingles, M No	1,855	2,035	....	280
Salt, brls	3,305	5,660	2,214	2,828

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	3	7	4	14
Spring wheat	32	60	21	113
Corn	91	93	195	379
Oats	37	115	2	154
Rye	7	1	....	8
Barley	12	104	21	137
Total	182	380	243	805

Also, by canal 4,500 bu wheat and 9,700 bu oats. Total about 530,000 bu. Inspected out: 13,194 bu wheat, 39,619 bu corn, 4,695 bu oats, 5,515 bu rye, and 1,211 bu barley. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 330 cars wheat, 625 cars corn, and 190 cars oats.

Lake freights were dull and lifeless. Rates were unquotable, but there would not have been any difficulty in obtaining charters at 2c for either wheat, corn, or flaxseed. It was reported that no engagements will be made after tomorrow. Rail freights to New York were moderately active and rates advanced 5c, at 25c for flour, grain, and feed and 30c for provisions.

The following were the stocks of grain in this city at the close of last week:

	Nov. 21, 1885.	Nov. 14, 1885.	Nov. 7, 1885.	Nov. 22, 1884.
Wheat, bu	13,487,292	13,353,216	13,273,615	8,815,173
Corn, bu	249,067	107,423	463,741	1,045,839
Oats, bu	85,186	91,783	212,317	294,780
Rye, bu	273,517	288,661	272,357	24,936
Barley, bu	156,300	164,030	146,180	104,148
Total bu	14,251,362	14,005,113	14,373,210	10,284,415

These figures show an increase of 134,076 bu wheat and 141,644 bu corn, and a decrease of 6,597 bu oats, 15,144 bu rye, and 7,730 bu barley. Total increase, 246,249 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 22, 1884.
Wheat, bu	54,267,869	53,110,805	41,419,992
Corn, bu	2,983,041	3,299,147	3,531,886
Oats, bu	2,540,938	2,987,175	3,173,149
Rye, bu	630,728	606,561	649,415
Barley, bu	1,372,909	1,070,977	2,491,592

These figures show an increase during last week of 1,157,064 bu wheat, 24,167 bu rye, and 301,932 bu barley, and a decrease of 316,106 bu corn and 446,237 bu oats.

The following were the receipts in this city of articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 4,939,587 brls; wheat, 17,212,210 bu; corn, 54,143,153 bu; oats, 34,301,710 bu; rye, 1,712,132 bu; barley, 5,857,609 bu; flaxseed, 5,635,892 bu; cured meats, 138,400,905 lbs; lard, 49,685,444 lbs; cheese, 37,961,011 lbs; butter, 55,125,434 lbs; cattle, No., 1,591,766; sheep, No., 576,629; hides, 57,609,423 lbs; wool, 45,387,203 lbs; coal, 3,306,697 tons; lumber, 1,643,938 m feet; shingles, 1,365,389 m; salt, 1,335,278 brls.

The New York *Sun* intimates that a surplus of 300,000 tons of grain awaits shipment to Portland, Ore., from the interior. This has all to be carried at least 300 miles by rail, over a monopoly road, which charges $4.60 a ton. At this rate a car-load of wheat from Chicago to New York would earn its owners $456.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov. 23.	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov. 21.	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov. 20.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov. 23.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov. 21.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov. 20.
Chicago	48,000	46,500	52,000	9,500	19,500	11,500
Milwaukee	59,000	32,500	29,500	1,500	1,000	1,000
St. Louis	23,500	21,500	18,000	1,000	6,000	....
Toledo	17,000	19,500	14,500	3,000	27,000	26,500
Detroit	24,000	12,000	29,500	22,000	28,500	23,500
Kansas City	10,500	12,500	11,000	23,000	9,500	8,000
Minneapolis	185,500	181,500	182,500	41,000	24,000	41,000
Duluth	137,000	93,000	98,000	150,000	14,000	162,000
New York	121,500	77,000	125,000	35,000	....	....
Philadelphia	9,500	7,500	5,500	2,000	64,500	14,500
Baltimore	18,500	12,000	8,000	12,500	....	16,000
Total	654,000	515,500	567,500	300,500	243,000	304,000

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Nov. 21, 1885.	Nov. 14, 1885.	Nov. 7, 1885.
Flour, brls	130,800	134,409	141,100
Wheat, bu	358,500	240,500	540,400
Corn, bu	550,100	775,800	786,900
Oats, bu	125,300	196,500	421,200
Pork, brls	6,470	3,670	3,650
Lard, lbs	6,275,000	6,988,600	7,798,300
Bacon, lbs	5,962,400	7,030,800	8,083,600

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The better feeling noted at the close of last week continued. The receipts were fair and the demand good for choice selections. Some of the best makes that were invariably good all through the summer are coming in faulty. They are streaky and lack flavor, and it is difficult to find purchasers for them. The cause is attributed to change of food and cold weather. Fancy dairies were in light supply and taken readily by the local trade. Other grades were dull. We quote: Creamery, choice to fancy, 23@25c; do, extra fine, 26c; do, fair to good, 15@18c; ordinary, 12@15c; dairy fancy, 18@20c; do choice, 12@14c; do fair to good, 8@10c; common grades, 6@7c; inferior, 3½@4c.

CHEESE—No change was reported in this market. Trade was light and confined mainly to the country order trade. There was scarcely any local demand and only a limited inquiry from the South. Prices were steady for the best full creams. Off grades were neglected and skims dull and weak. The export business seems to have closed up for the present. We quote: Young America, full cream, 10@10¼c; full cream, cheddar, 9¾@10c; flats, two in a box, 10@10¼c; skimmed, choice, 6½@8c; skimmed, common to good, 3½@4½c; inferior, 1@3c.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet, with the inquiry limited to choice, firm fruit. The supply was abundant and prices easy. We quote: Common, $2.50@4.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $5.00@5.50; bell and bugle, $6.00; fancy Cape Cod, $6.00@6.50; boxes of 12 quarts, 50@60c; and bu boxes, $1.25@1.75.

EGGS—The demand was only moderate. Strictly fresh eggs were in light supply and barely steady at the quotations. Other stocks were weak. Pickled eggs are mostly taken by the bakeries, restaurants, and peddlers. We quote: Strictly fresh-laid, 19½@20c; ice-house, 18@19c; and choice pickled, 12½@16c, according to quality.

GAME—The inquiry was light except for quail, and only for choice birds. The receipts were fair and there is a considerable quantity of stock in bad condition on the market. Prices were weak and a decline looked for. We quote: Prairie chickens, $3.75@4.25 per doz for good to choice birds; partridges, $2.75@3.00; quail, $1.50@1.75; mallard ducks, $1.75@2.25; redheads, $2.75@3.00; butter-balls, $1.75, and teal, $1.75@2.00; canvas-backs, $7.50@8.00; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; plover, 75c@$1.25; woodcock, $3.50@4.50, according to quality; reed-birds, 60c; pigeons, $1.00; choice venison saddles, 9@11c per lb; bear saddles, 9@12c per lb; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Continued quiet except that oranges were in fair request. Apples in car-lots were offered at $1.50 per brl, but there was very little demand for them. We quote: Florida lemons, $4.50 per case; Messina lemons, $3.00@5.00; Florida oranges, $3.50@4.00 per case; New Orleans brights, $4.50@5.00 per brl, russets, $3.00, and Jamaicas, $6.50@7.00; bananas, $2.00@4.00; apples, 75c@$2.00 per brl; pears, 40@50c per basket and $3.00@3.75 per brl; Concord grapes, 35@40c per 10-lb basket; Delaware grapes, 60c; Malaga grapes, $5.00@7.00 per brl; quinces, $4.00@4.50 per brl and 40@50c per basket; citrons, 40@50c per case.

GROCERIES—There was a slight falling off in the consumptive demand for coffees, but values were unchanged. Sugars ruled steady with a fair inquiry, and rice was firm and active. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18@24½c; Maracaibo, 13½@15½c; Mexican, fair to good, 11½@12½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11½@12½c; Rio, good to prime, 10½@11½c; do, common to fair, 9@10c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7¼@7½c; standard granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6.31c; extra C, 5¾@6c; yellow, 4½@5¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6¾c; Louisiana, 5½@5¾c.

HAY—The market was overstocked with Iowa upland prairie, and a decline of 25@50c followed. Timothy was scarce and wanted. There was a fair all-round demand. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@12.00 on track, $12.00@12.50 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $9.50@11.00; mixed, $8.50@9.50; upland prairie, $8.00@9.50; No. 1 Illinois prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 2 prairie, $6.00@7.00. Receipts, 514 tons; shipments, 30 tons.

HIDES—Dull and sales slow. There was no material change in prices, and the receipts were light. We quote: Light green salted, 9¼@9½c; heavy cows, 8¾@9c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12½c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9½c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6¼@6¾c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7½c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horn-hooked, 10 per cent off. Long-haired and thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Carbon oils were in continued good demand, but all other grades were quiet. Prices ruled firm except for linseed, which was easy. We quote: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 11c; prime white, 9¾c; 175° test headlight, 13c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11½c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, 13c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 42c; linseed, boiled, 45c; white winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 45@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 4⅝c; naphtha, 6⅞, 8c; gasoline, 74°, 9¼c; do, 87°, 16c; do, 88°, 17c; do, 90°, 20c.

POTATOES—In good demand for choice Burbanks and Beauty of Hebron. All other varieties were quiet. The receipts are falling off, but there is a large stock on hand. Prices were steady and unchanged as follows: Choice Burbanks in car-lots, 52@55c; Beauty of Hebron, 44@48c; red rose, 38@40c; and white rose 43@45c. Stocks from store, 50@60c.

POULTRY—This market was completely demoralized for live and dressed chickens. They were offered at the same prices, and dressed turkeys could be bought for 5@7c per lb. The inquiry was light and holders scarcely knew what to do with their stocks. We quote: Live—Hens, 5½@6c; roosters, 3½c; spring chickens, 5½@6c; turkeys, 7@8c; spring ducks, 8@9c, outside for fancy, and $2.00@2.50 per doz; geese, $5.00. Dressed—Hens and chickens, 5½@6c; turkeys, 5@7c; ducks, 9@10c; and geese, 8@9c per lb.

TALLOW—Quiet and easy for both tallow and grease. We quote: City, 5@5¼c; No. 1 country, 4¾c; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c; "A" white grease, 4¾@5c; "B" do, 3¾@4c; yellow, 3¾c; brown, 3¼@3½c.

VEGETABLES—The local trade continued very quiet, and there were only light shipping orders for celery and cabbage. We quote: Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; onions, $2.00@2.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cabbage, $4.00@5.00 per 100; egg plants, 60@75c per doz; squash, 75c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.00 per brl; New Jerseys, $3.00@3.50 per brl; celery, 25@35c and mammoth 50c per doz; spinach, 50@75c per box; cauliflowers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; red cabbage, $4.00@6.00 per 100.

WHISKY—Steady. Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.15.

WOOL—Moderately active, the demand coming mostly from Western mills. Values were steady and the receipts light. We quote:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa.			
Coarse, tub	22@24	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	27@30	Fine, washed	28@32
Fine, unwashed	17@22	Medium, washed	30@33
Medium, unwashed	22@25	Coarse, washed	27@28
Coarse, unwashed	18@22		
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.			
Fine, unwashed	16@21	Coarse, unwashed	18@20
Medium, unwashed	18@21		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 25c; extra firsts, 22c; extra dairy, 19c; extra firsts, 16c; roll butter, 12½c; packing stock, 7½c.

CHEESE—Full cream, cheddars, 9¾c; full cream flats, 10¼c; Young Americas, 10½c; part skim flats, 4c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 19½c; November, 20c; buyer, 22½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 23	6,900	150	55,000	2,600
Monday, Nov. 16	7,544	149	52,224	5,134
Total last week	35,205	776	287,305	24,788
Previous week	34,049	1,007	283,849	25,419
Cor. week 1884	40,343	1,157	203,495	14,874
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 16	1,625	41	5,000	106
Total last week	11,995	431	37,527	3,029
Previous week	9,322	845	35,905	1,624
Cor. week, 1884	15,736	699	19,742	4,319

Receipts of live stock for last week at the under-mentioned points were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	10,299	49,593	45,835
Kansas City	14,350	72,383	2,528
St. Louis	5,800	43,200	7,100

The *Drovers' Journal's* special Liverpool cable reports supplies of American cattle light and prices ½c higher, best grades selling at 14c.

Shipments of live stock from Chicago to seaboard markets last week amounted to 4,387 cattle, 24,887 hogs, and 2,271 sheep, against 2,891 cattle, 22,578 hogs, and 842 sheep the preceding week.

Arrivals of hogs at Chicago for the present month to date are about 774,000, against 486,564 the same time last November.

Monday's live-stock trade was active and values underwent slight change. Receipts of cattle and sheep smaller and heavier than one week ago.

Combined receipts of live stock last week at Chicago, New York, Kansas City, and St. Louis amounted to 453,231 hogs, 65,654 cattle, and 80,251 sheep, against 425,475 hogs, 66,636 cattle, and 74,370 sheep the previous week. The arrivals of hogs increased 22,448 at Chicago and 10,800 at Kansas City. New York decreased 4,000 and St. Louis 2,500 as compared with the preceding week. During the last three weeks 1,178,000 hogs have arrived at Chicago, New York, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

Twenty Chicago packers were busily engaged in packing operations last week. They slaughtered 225,417 hogs, or a total of 549,442 since the opening of the winter season. During the corresponding period last year they packed about 490,000. Last week's purchases were distributed as follows:

C. P. & P. Co.	44,010	J. C. Hately & Bro.	7,850
Armour & Co.	42,620	Moran & Healy	6,922
Fowler Bros.	35,096	Shields & Neil	1,494
International P. Co.	16,676	Jones & Stiles	5,171
Allerton Packing Co.	10,261	Tobey & Booth	4,699
Botsford P. Co.	9,100	Underwood & Co.	6,657
W. Silberhorn & Co.	8,037	J. Morrell & Co.	4,648
G. D. Baldwin & Co.	5,300	R. Warren & Co.	6,195
J. Cudahy & Co.	5,500	W. Butcher Sons	1,852
L. B. Doud & Co.	5,400		
J. C. Ferguson & Co.	5,931	Total	225,417

CATTLE—Today's market was active and values presented but little change from last Saturday's closing prices. Eastern shippers bought sparingly, and local dressed-meat operators and other dealers purchased quite freely. Fresh arrivals were only moderately large and mostly undesirable qualities. There was some demand for real choice cattle, but the best price reported was $5.37½, with other bunches at $5.35, $5.25, and $5.00. Very few droves sold above $4.90, and the bulk of sales ranged at $3.90@4.60, with very common steers as low as $3.25. Texas cattle were in small supply and sales were made mostly at $2.90@3.30. Some Montana rangers sold at $3.50@4.40, and Western cows at $2.90@3.25. The supply of native cows was somewhat larger and the demand brisk at $2.40@3.25 for common to choice, with undesirable and scalawag lots at $1.00@2.25. Veal calves sold at $4.50@6.00 and beefy butchering steers at $3.50@3.75. Stockers and feeders sold at unchanged prices. There was some call for distillery feeders, and yard speculators bought quite a good many.

During last week a fairly active trade was enjoyed, and values underwent but slight changes. The demand was mostly from local dressed beef operators and canners. Eastern shippers, however, purchased about 2,500 more than the previous week. Country feeders took about 3,200 cattle for feeding purposes. The canning department absorbed a good many Texans at $2.75@3.20. Best natives sold to dressed-beef buyers at $5.05@5.75, but very few droves, however, were good enough to bring over $5.00. Inferior steers sold as low as $3.25. The general market closed rather firm, with revised quotations given below:

Fancy beeves, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs	$ 5.50@ 5.75
Choice to fancy shipping, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.05@ 5.50
Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.10@ 4.90
Common to good shipping, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@ 4.00
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.10@ 4.00
Fair to choice cows	2.25@ 3.25
Inferior to medium cows	1.40@ 2.50
Poor to choice bulls	1.60@ 2.00
Stockers, 550 to 880 lbs	2.50@ 3.25
Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs	3.00@ 3.40
Grass-fed Texans	3.00@ 3.40
Northern wintered Texans	3.00@ 4.00
Northern range cattle	3.00@ 4.50
Milch cows, per head	25.00@55.00

SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	1,580	$5.37½	27	1,273	$4.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—During the last three weeks about 719,000 have arrived at Chicago. Last week was the second heaviest on record—287,305, against 300,488 received for the same week in 1880, which was the banner week. During November, 1880, 1,111,997 arrived, being the largest month's receipts on record. The present month, however, will overrun 1,000,000, making the second largest month. Receipts for December are estimated at 900,000 to 1,200,000, against about 908,000 last December. During the last week under review hogs met with a very brisk packing demand, and prices averaged 5@10c higher for desirable heavy and mixed grades, while light varieties ruled a shade lower. Chicago packers purchased over 225,000, against less than 170,000 slaughtered for the corresponding week last year. Eastern shippers forwarded 37,527, against less than 20,000 shipped one year ago. The quality of last week's arrivals was good, and several hundred fancy heavy made $4.00, with one or two lots at $4.05. Light grades sold as high as $3.75 down to $3.10, with rough heavy as low as $3.30. Fair to choice heavy closed Saturday at $3.55@3.80, and fair to choice light at $3.30@3.60. Today's market was active, and prices averaged a shade higher than last week's closing prices. Another Chicago packing-house was added to those already in operation, making a total of twenty-one regular concerns now engaged in cutting hogs. The Chicago Packing Company purchased 10,000, making 54,000 purchased by this one house during the last seven days. Packers and shippers together purchased 42,500, and city butchers and dressed-meat operators a total of 2,000. Some light bacon pigs sold to go to Canada at $3.70, and best heavy "sorts" sold to Boston and Philadelphia dealers at $3.80@3.85. Rough heavy sold as low as $3.40, and the bulk of fair to choice heavy packing and shipping went at $3.55@3.80. Butchers' pigs, averaging 210 lbs, sold at $3.65@3.70, and desirable light qualities mostly at $3.45@3.60. The market finished strong, with less than 10,000 unsold, mainly in the hands of speculators. Estimates for Tuesday place the arrivals at 50,000 to 55,000, and for the week at almost 300,000. We note the following

SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	380	$3.85	206	252	$3.67½	87	188	$3.70
58	340	3.85	139	250	3.65	104	201	3.65
50	308	3.80	61	270	3.65	77	207	3.60
52	324	3.80	204	281	3.65	89	187	3.55
52	298	3.80	102	309	3.65	143	187	3.52½
59	364	3.77½	200	252	3.65	68	181	3.50
56	304	3.75	102	307	3.60	97	173	3.47½
102	309	3.75	105	300	3.60	101	175	3.45
65	275	3.75	81	283	3.60	129	171	3.40
190	257	3.72½	68	269	3.55	81	132	3.37½
118	281	3.72½	64	237	3.55	48	171	3.35
118	317	3.70	52	279	3.50	49	171	3.30
66	285	3.70	56	274	3.45	146	161	3.25
92	254	3.70	67	241	3.40	121	181	2.75

SHEEP—Actual receipts last week, 24,788; shipments, 3,029. Dressed mutton operators purchased almost 14,000, and city butchers 9,800. Trade during the week was active, and while choice sheep ruled steady inferior and undesirable grades averaged 15@20c lower. The quality was poor, and choice sheep were scarce. A few fancy muttons sold during the week at $3.60@3.80, but the great bulk of sales ranged below $3.00, or at $2.50@2.85 down to $1.40@2.00 for inferior and common. Lambs sold at $1.00@2.00 per head and $3.60@4.75 per 100 lbs. Today's receipts were almost 2,600 head lighter than last Monday's arrivals. Smaller offerings and a good demand caused a steady feeling, and a good clearance was effected. Sales ranged at 2.00@3.50 up to $3.70 for common lambs. Fancy sheep quotable at $3.75, and prime lambs as high as $4.75. We note the following

SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
65	73	$2.00	119	84	$2.80
103	64	2.00	107	94	2.87½
128	81	2.10	194	88	2.87½
133	83	2.25	197	93	3.00
119	75	2.30	80	95	3.00
42	90	2.60	15	120	3.10
162	89	2.65	100 lambs	73	3.70

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 209 car-loads—170 for the market, 29 for exportation, and 10 for a city slaughterer direct; market was interrupted by the severe storm of snow and rain, but the demand was fair, and the yards were cleared at an advance of about 10c per 100 lbs live weight in selling values; native steers, $4.00@5.80 per 100 lbs; including about 400 to an exporter at $4.50@5.25; no Texas or Colorado stock offered; no shipments of live stock or fresh meat today; week's shipments from this port were 250 cattle, 3,560 qrs of beef, and 275 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 19,600 head; steady at $3.00@4.50 per 100 lbs for sheep, and $4.50@5.50 for lambs, with a car-load of extra wethers at $5.40 and a few choice lambs at $5.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 20,550 head; no trading in live hogs; nominal value, $3.80@4.10 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; steady, with a good demand at last week's average [illegible]

[illegible]

KANSAS CITY.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY.

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]

LUMBER.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—[illegible]

[illegible] 6,000; clearances for the United States, 6,000; stock, 20,000.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Stock, 3,000 brls; afloat, 400; deliveries, 300.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6⅝@7¼d per gallon.

LINSEED OIL—£21 7s 6d@£21 17s 6d per ton.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: The clear weather has favored wheat-sowing. The trade shows no material change. The sales of English wheat during the last week were 52,000 quarters at 30s 10d, against 69,663 quarters at 31s 1d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheats are sluggish. The trade in cargoes is duller. There were four arrivals and two sales. Three cargoes were withdrawn and three remained. Trade forward is in a comatose condition. Flour is rather lower. At today's market there was a small attendance. Only a retail business was done in wheat. American corn was rather weaker. Beans are 6d@1s cheaper.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—WOOL—At the wool sales today 9,500 bales, chiefly Port Phillip and Sydney, were disposed of. The market was excited at Saturday's sales; Port Phillip greasy sold at 4½@11½d; locks and pieces, 3d@1s 1½d; Sydney greasy, 4½d@1s 1d. Other sales were made at unchanged prices. The sales for the week included 1,000 bales for America.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—Wheat inactive; California club, 7s@7s 3d; white Michigan, 7s 4d; red winter, 7s 3d; spring, 7s 2d. Corn quiet but steady, 4s 7d. Pork, 50s. Lard steady, 32s 9d. Long clear sides, 30s. Short clear sides, 31s. Beef, extra India mess, 85s. Tallow dull, 28s 6d. Cheese, 45s. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet; corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat not much in demand; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, very little inquiry; corn steady. Country markets—English firm; French a shade dearer. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s@22s 6d; fair average quality spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 32s 6d; fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 34s. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 34s; spring, 32s 6d; California, 35s 6d; fair average American mixed corn off coast, 22s 9d; good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 36s 6d; nearly due, 35s 6d. PARIS—Flour and wheat firm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter again suffered serious depression in the future line, giving way for the day 1@1½c a bu on continued urgency in the offerings and generally a very moderate speculative inquiry—leaving off, however, more firmly. And for early delivery, winter further receded about ¼@⅜c a bu, on a very limited movement. Sales: No. 2 red in elevator 95½c, closing at 95¾c bid, and delivered, afloat, from elevator, at 96c bid. No. 2 red futures: December 95@96⅛c, closing 95¾c; January 97@98¼c, closing at 97¾c; February 99c@$1.00¼, closing at 99½c; March, $1.00¾; April $1.00¾@1.02¼, closing at $1.02¼; May $1.01@1.03¼, closing at $1.03¼; June $1.02@1.03¼, closing at $1.03¼.

CORN—Under light offerings prices of early deliveries advanced for the day on graded No. 2 about ½@¾c a bu, with a good demand noted, chiefly on home trade account, though in part of shipment, leaving off quite firmly; and, in the future line, No. 2, on a fair speculative movement and through various fluctuations, in instances rather sharp, quoted up for the day on November deliveries ⅜c and May ⅛c, with January and February closing as on Saturday, and December showing a loss of ⅛c a bu. Sales: No. 2 afloat of canal receipt for prompt delivery at 55½@55¾c, and to arrive soon, 55¼@55½c, closing for prompt delivery at 55¾c, and in elevator at 54¼@54¾c, closing at 54¾c. No. 2 white, in elevator, 57c. No. 2 futures: November 54@55¼c, closing at 54¾c; December 52¼@53¼c, closing at 53¼c; January 49¾@50c, closing at 50c; February [illegible], closing at 49c; May 47¾@48¼c, closing at 48¼c.

OATS—A livelier business, almost wholly speculative, reported in graded mixed, which, for prompt delivery, varied little, while, in the future line, losing for the day ¼@⅜c a bu, though leaving off more steadily at the modified figure. Graded white again advanced ¼@⅜c a bu as scarce and wanted. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, at 39¾@40c, closing at 39¾c; No. 2, in elevator, at 35@35¼c, closing at 35¼c, and delivered afloat at 35¾c. No. 2 futures: November closing at 34¾c; December 35@35¼c, closing at 35¼c; January 35¼@35¾c, closing at 35¾c; February 36@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c.

RYE—Strong in price, scarce, and in demand; Western, store, elevator, and afloat, at 64@66c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active and quoted easier and more or less irregular. Pork very quiet for early delivery. Mess, $10.00@10.25 for inspected and $9.75@10.00 for uninspected; family mess in lots at $11.00@11.75; clear backs at $12.00@13.00, as to quality, and extra prime at $9.50 for old and $9.25 for new. Cut meats in moderate request at former prices; pickled bellies, 14 to 10 lb averages 5⅜@5½c, and odd lots of other kinds within our previous range. Bacon in neglect and wholly nominal here. Western steam lard very dull for early delivery, with contract grade at $6.50 and choice at $6.52½@6.55. Futures: November $6.47, closing at $6.46; December $6.45@6.48, closing at $6.45; January $6.52@6.55, closing at $6.54; February $6.62@6.64, closing at $6.63; March $6.72@6.73, closing at $6.73; April closing at $6.80; May $6.86@6.87, closing at $6.87.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—In slack demand but without further important changes.

TALLOW—Inactive at former figures.

SUGARS—Raw held more confidently, with fair to good refining muscovado at 5⅛@5¼c, and centrifugal, 96 degrees test, at 6 1-16c, though very quiet; refined in rather more favor, with cut loaf at 7¼c; crushed, 7¼c; powdered, 7⅛c; granulated, 6 1-16@6¾c; mold, A, 6⅜c; confectioners A, 6 9-16c; standard A, 6¼c; off A, 5⅞@6c; white extra C, 5¾@5⅞c; yellow extra C, 5⅜@5½c; C, 5@5⅛c; yellow, 4⅝@5c per pound.

FREIGHTS—Business again moderate in volume and indicative of little further change as to rates. Of the contracts by the steam packets on berth were for London, hence, winter wheat, from store, at 5d; cheese and butter, of which the bulk was local, at 25s@32s 6d; provisions, 22s; lard, 15s; flour, 8s 9d@10s; Glasgow, pence, corn at 4d.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—COTTON—Dull; uplands, 9 7-16c; Orleans, 9¾c; sales, 217 bales; futures closed dull; November, 9.35c; December, 9.38c; January, 9.52c; February, 9.63c; March, 9.74c; April, 9.85c; May, 9.96c; June, 10.07c; July, 10.16c; August, 10.24c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 37,970 brls; exports, 3,151 brls and 3,500 sacks; quiet and steady; superfine Western and State, $3.20@3.60; good to choice Western and State, $4.00@5.60; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $5.00@5.25; fancy do, $5.30@5.60.

HAY—Steady; demand fair.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull; options a shade lower and fairly active; No. 7 Rio, spot, 8.70c; sales, 31,500 bags; November, 6.50@6.55c; December, 6.55@6.60c; January, 6.65c; February, 6.70c; March, 6.75@6.80c; April, 6.85c; May, 6.90. Rice firm; fair to quiry.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, 91¾c; crude, [illegible] refined, 8¾c.

RESIN—Dull at $1.02½@1.10.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 38c asked.

EGGS—Firm; demand good; receipts, 3,518 packages; Western, 26@27c.

BUTTER—Steady and quiet.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

LEAD—Firm at 9c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 37,970 brls; wheat, 121,550 bu; corn, 275,130 bu; oats, 67,450 bu; rye, 10,100 bu; barley, 34,100 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 3,181 brls and 3,500 sacks; wheat, 35,140 bu; corn, 66,674 bu; oats, 9,207 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—BUTTER—We quote extra Northern creamery at 26@27c and good to choice at 20@25c; Northern dairy, 21@25c for choice to extra and 13@18c for fair to good; Western dairy at 17@18c; choice to extra 11@14c; fair to good imitation creamery, 17@19c for choice; Western ladle packed, 10@11c for choice; dairy, 15@19c for choice and 10@12c for fair to good.

CHEESE—Northern extra at 9¼@10c per lb, choice 9@9¼c, and common to good 4@8c; Vermont, choice to extra at 9¼@9¾c, common 3@7c; Western, extra 9@9¼c, choice 8@8¾c, common to good 4@6c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market opened on 'Change—December 91½c and May 98½c, declined ¼@⅜c and became firm again, selling back to 91½c December, 98¾@99c May. Here outside weakness carried prices down to the lowest point of the morning, December going to 91c, May 98c, with good business.

NOON—The market closed steady at better figures. Northern wheat sold at 88½c January. No December or May trading. Cash hard sold at 91½c and Northern at 88½c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Opened firmer—May, 98½c; December, 91¾@91¾c—with light offerings. Closed 91¾@91⅞c December and 98¾c May. Sales, about a million bu; receipts, 117,000 bu; shipments, 150,000 bu. Duluth visible supply report shows an increase of 689,000 bu for the week.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Hard wheat closed weak; sales were made of 3,000 bu No. 1 new at $1.00; 2,500 bu at 98½c; a remnant of 2,700 bu at 99c; and 1,000 bu No. 2 Northern, 95c; old offered at $1.01; winter wheat weak; No. 2 red at 97½c; No. 2 white, 97¼@97¾c; 1 car sample red sold at 98c.

RECEIPTS SINCE SATURDAY NOON—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 11,016 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Demand light; Ohio straight, $4.75@5.00; Minnesota bakers, $4.25@4.62½. Rye flour quiet; choice, $3.60.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and prices declined [illegible] closing weak; ungraded red, 97@98½c; No. 2 red, November, 99¼@99½c; December, 99¼@99⅝c; January, 94@94¾c; February, 96¼@97c. Corn nominal; spot lots weaker; new No. 3 mixed, 44c; new No. 3 white, 45c; do yellow, 48½c; old ungraded mixed, 51c; old No. 2 mixed and yellow, 55c; No. 2 mixed, November, 52@53c; December, 48¼@49½c; January, 47¾@48c; February, 47½@48c. Oats—Rejected white, [illegible] No. 3 white, 36½c; No. 2 white, 38½c; futures quiet; No. 2 white, November, 38@38½c; December, 37½@38c; January, 38@38½c; February, 38½@39c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and in fair jobbing demand. Pork—Mess, new, $11.00@12.00; do, family, $11.50@12.50. Hams—Smoked, 10@11c. Lard quiet; city refined, $7.00@7.25; do steamed, $6.50.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady at 26@27c for poor to choice.

EGGS—Firm and in good demand; Western fresh, 26c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Ohio flats, choice, 9¼@10c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 7,5.0 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 33,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; declined ¼@⅜c early, recovered, then declined again and closed ¼@⅜c below Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 94¼c bid; November, 94¼c; December 95¼@96⅛c, closing 95¾c; January 97¾@97⅝c, closing 97¼c bid; May $1.05@1.05¾, closing $1.05. Corn lower and dull, closing ¼@⅜c below Saturday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 37¾c; November, 37c; January, 34¼c; May, 36¼@35¾c. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28¼@27c; May, 29¼@30c. Rye quiet at 59@60c. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet; $4.00.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Steady; $1.12.

HAY AND BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; $1.80.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Pork—Quiet; old, $9.25; new, $10.00. Lard quiet. Bulk meats and bacon steady, with a fair job trade at previous quotations.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 155,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 209,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 14,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat—November, 94¼c bid; December, 95¾c; January, 97¼c; May, $1.05. Corn firm. Oats steady.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Dull; choice, $4.50; fancy, $4.75; extra fancy, $5.00@5.25; Minnesota and winter wheat patents, $5.60@5.65.

GRAIN—Corn dull, weak, and 3c lower; [illegible] Oats firm; choice Western, 35½c.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer at $2.00@2.10.

HAY—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Hog products dull. Pork, $9.87½. Lard, refined tierces, $6.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $4.12½; long clear and clear rib, $5.12½. Bacon—Shoulders, $5.50; long clear and clear rib, $5.87½. Hams, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal.

RICE—Dull and drooping; ordinary to good, [illegible] 5¾c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet; prime crude, [illegible] summer yellow, 33@33½c; cake and meal, $21@21.50.

SUGAR—Active, firm, and higher; open-kettle choice, 5¾c; strictly prime, 5¼c; prime, 4⅞c; fully fair, 4¾c; good fair, 4½c; good common to fair, [illegible] inferior, [illegible] centrifugals, [illegible] granulated, 6⅛c; off plantation granulated, [illegible] choice white, 6¼@6 15-16c; off white, [illegible] white, 5¾c; choice yellow clarified, 5 11-16c; prime yellow clarified, 5⅝c; off yellow clarified, [illegible] seconds, 4@5⅝c.

MOLASSES—In good demand at full prices.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23.—COTTON—[illegible] dling, 9⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.00@4.25; fancy, $4.50@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, [illegible] receipts, 3,500 bu; shipments, 1,000. Corn dull and weak; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]

Quiet and steady; No. 2, 65c. Barley in good demand and firm; extra No. 3 fall, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $9.75. Lard easier; $6.10. Bulk meats in light demand; short ribs, $5.00. Bacon scarce; short clear, $6.50.

BUTTER—Quiet; extra creamery, 25@27c; fancy dairy, 14@15c.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet and lower; 41@42c.

SUGAR—Firm; hard refined, 6¾@7⅛c; New Orleans, 4@5¾c.

EGGS—Firm; 19@20c.

CHEESE—Steady; choice mild Ohio factory, 9¾@10c.

HOGS—Firm; common and light, $2.90@3.65; packing and butchers', $3.60@3.90; receipts, 6,970; shipments, 785.

Toledo, O., Nov. 23—11:50 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; cash or November, 95c; December, 95⅛c; January, 96¾c; February, 98¼c; May, $1.03⅛. Corn quiet; cash, 46c asked; November, nominally 43c; year, 41c; January, 38⅞c; May, 39¾c. Oats scarce; cash, 30c bid; May, 33¼c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash or November, $5.60; December, $5.65; January, $5.75; February, $5.82½.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash or November, 94¼c; December, 94¾c; January, 96⅞c; February, 97¾c; May, $1.02¾. Corn neglected; cash, 45@47c; year, 40½c; May, 39½c. Oats firm; cash, 30c bid; May, 33½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash or November, $5.60; December, $5.65; January, $5.75; February, $5.82½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, and November, 90⅝c; December, 92@92⅛c; January, 95⅛@95¼c; February, 96⅞@96⅞c. Corn—Western steady and dull; mixed, spot, November, 50c; year, 47⅞@47⅞c; January, 46⅛@46⅜c; February, 46¼@46⅜c. Oats firmer; Western white, 35@37c; mixed, 33@35c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $10.25. Lard—Refined, 7½c.

EGGS—Steady at 24@25c.

COFFEE—Steady and quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7½@8¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 870 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 2,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,140 brls; wheat, 12,400 bu; corn, 125,700 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, 87⅛c; December, 88c; May, 94⅛c. Corn dull; No. 2, 42c. Oats easier; No. 2, 28c. Rye steadier; No. 1, 65c. Barley lower; No. 2, 58¾c.

PROVISIONS—Lower; mess pork, cash, old, $8.90; new, $9.90. Prime steam lard, cash or December, $6.15; January, $6.25.

BUTTER—Unchanged; dairy, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 7½@8½c.

EGGS—Easy; 20@21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,385 brls; wheat, 58,810 bu; barley, 58,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 1,395 bu; barley, 29,025 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat had no friends; the bears had it all their own way; buyers held aloof; No. 1 hard, cash or November, 88c; December, 88¾c; January, 89¾c; May, 97¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash or November, 83¼c; December, 83¾c; January, 84¼c; May, 91¾c.

FLOUR—Dull; moderate orders; buyers demanding concessions in prices which millers will not concede; held-patents at $4.85@5.10; bakers', $3.85@4.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 185,300 bu; flour, 150 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,880 bu; flour, 62,313 brls.

IN STORE—Minneapolis, 5,845,349 bu; St. Paul, 1,023,600 bu.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9⅛c.

GRAIN—Firmer. Wheat—No. 2 long berry, 97c; No. 2 red, 95c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 47c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 29c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bacon—Clear rib sides nominal; clear sides, $6.25; shoulders nominal. Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, $5.12½; clear sides, $5.37½; shoulders, $4.00. Mess pork, $9.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10c. Lard—Choice leaf, 8c.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and easy; new high mixed, 35@36c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@35½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 30¼@31¼c; No. 2 mixed, 28@28¼c. Rye firm; No. 2, 61@63c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,950 bu; corn, 69,650 bu; oats, 50,325 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 97,450 bu; oats, 230,230 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,200 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 1 white, 93c asked cash; 93½c asked December; $1.00½ bid May; No. 2 red, 94½c cash; 95c December; 96¾c January; $1.02 bid, $1.02½ asked May; No. 3 red, 89½c asked; receipts, 24,200 bu. Corn, 45½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34c bid; No. 2, 32½c bid.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 71½c bid, 72½c asked; December, 72¾c bid; January, 77c asked; May, 85½c. Corn weak; cash, 28½c bid, 29c asked; year, 27½c; May, 29¾@29½c. Oats firm at 23½c.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 92c bid. Corn quiet; No. 2, mixed, 38c bid. Oats firmer; mixed, 28c bid.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23.—Cotton—Future deliveries today are quiet. The sales at the third call show a partial advance of .01c since last Saturday. Futures closed steady at .02c higher than last Saturday.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 23.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net and gross receipts, 10,988 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,161; coastwise, 4,695; sales, 1,935; stock, 86,185.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 23.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 18,495; gross, 19,045; exports to the Continent, 4,602; coastwise, 2,155; sales, 8,000; stock, 282,403.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 9c; receipts, 10,607 bales; shipments, 9,220; stock, 92,074; sales, 2,300.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 9c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 4,857; shipments, 3,079; stock, 60,780.

New York, Nov. 23.—Dry Goods—A cold rainstorm having prevailed all day, the new demand has been light and the result of the most urgent necessities.

Elgin, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Butter and Cheese—Butter sold today for 27c; no cheese sold.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23.—Whisky—Steady; $1.09; sales of 1,408 brls finished goods on this basis.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 14.—WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 23.—Whisky—Basis for finished goods, $1.09.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 23.—Turpentine—Nominal.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 23.—Turpentine—34½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23.—Turpentine—Firm at 34½c.

TELPHERAGE.

TRANSMISSION OF GOODS AND PASSENGERS BY ELECTRICITY.

New York *Sun:* Telpherage is a new and cheap method of transportation which was successfully tried in England last month, and is defined as the transmission of goods and passengers by means of electricity without engineer, brakeman, or train attendants.

It was the conception of the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, and has been perfected with the assistance of other men of science and practical electricians, until at last a telpherage company has been formed and an experimental line about a mile long constructed in Surrey, in England. The purpose of this particular telpher line is to carry dry clay from clay pits to a railroad.

A continuous stream of light trains is propelled by electricity along an elevated rod. A double set of steel rods, three-quarters of an inch in diameter and eight feet apart, is supported on wooden posts standing about eighteen feet above the ground, and an electric locomotive, absolutely controlled from the engine-house, draws skeps or buckets, hanging by traveling-wheels from the steel line. Each of these buckets weighs 101 pounds and carries 250 to 300 pounds of clay; but because of their even distribution and somewhat wide separation the strain on the steel line is small, although the total weight of the train and clay is about two tons. The rate of speed is four to five miles an hour, for which only two electric horse-power is necessary. The electric-motive force is automatically kept the same, whatever the number of trains running, so that the starting or stopping of one telpher-train in no way affects the speed of the remainder. The dynamo can be driven by either steam or water power.

The experience in the construction of this line shows that a similar line could now be put up at short notice for a total cost of only $6,000, including engine, dynamo, permanent way, and five trains, with locomotives, to carry 100 tons daily, the working expenses, all told, being less than six cents per ton per mile upon the material carried. A double line ten miles long, worked heavily, would carry material for four cents per ton per mile.

Nobody expects that telpherage will come into serious competition with the large railways. Its function is to do cheaply the work of horses and carts and light horse railroads. It can be easily put up and carried over uneven ground or across streams, high fences, and deep ditches, and a telpher line will not interfere with agriculture, since it runs above fields and pastures. It is, moreover, in itself a source of power which can be simultaneously tapped at any desired points and made to assist in the work of the farm. For instance, on the occasion of the experiment, a turnip-cutter was put into operation by means of a motor connected with the line.

As *Nature*, the scientific authority from which we obtain these facts, remarks, "the slight flash seen when Lady Hampden lifted the little box on the table in front of the engine-house marked the beginning of a new departure in electro-technology." For many purposes telpherage seems likely to prove of great value. A telpher line, rapidly and cheaply constructed, can be run at small cost where an ordinary railway would seriously disturb the operations of agriculture.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the customs receipts yesterday: N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1,229 boxes tin-plate; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 634 boxes tin-plate; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 600 cases clay pipes; Mandel Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 1 case dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 98 cases dry goods; L. Manasse, 2 cases manufacturing metal; H. P. Ide & Co., 1 case dress goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 15 cases dry goods; J. L. Gould & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Kirchoff & Newbarth, 18 casks sherry; Ph. Boote, 1 case paper; C. W. & E. Pardridge, 6 cases dry goods; A. H. Abbott & Co., 2 cases paints; Gradle & Strotz, 1 case earthenware; Sealey & Co., 20 casks oil; Benson Bros., 119 barrels herring; Sand & Co., 1 case filters; Sprague, Smith & Co., 3 cases looking-glass; W. M. Poole, 2 cases books; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 25 casks ale; Chapin & Gore, 60 casks; Bani & Turner, 200 kegs sausage casings; L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, 7 crates earthenware; John A. Tollman, 15 barrels fish; Koch Manufacturing Company, 1 case gloves; Julius Bauer & Co., 9 cases musical instruments; T. T. Relling & Co., 2 cases books; A. Maire, 7 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 9 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 5 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 13 cases cigars; B. Harris & Co., 47 bales tobacco. Collections, $3,670.

THE NORTHWEST.

Suicide of a Despondent Husband—Natural Gas in Abundant Supply.

Many Claimants for a Small Estate—A Forger of Numerous Notes Arrested.

A Miner Accidentally Shot—Death from Fright—Damages for a Lost Hand—Items.

MENDOTA, Ill., Nov. 23.—Owing to the delay in getting the large pipes from Pennsylvania but little has been done in developing our natural gas. Prospecting for new wells was begun Thursday, and Saturday a magnificent vein was struck at a depth of about seventy feet from the surface. It was with much difficulty and considerable danger to the men that the piping was driven below the gravel-bed. This new vein is on the Porterfield farm, and less than two miles from the business part of the city. It is now burning with a flame about three feet wide and some fourteen feet high. It rushes out with a perfect roar. Prospecting still nearer the city was resumed today, and so confident do we feel now over the certainty of our natural gas that property has increased in estimated value fully 50 per cent.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The case of the People vs. Chauncey C. Crandall, charged with embezzlement, has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court all day and will probably continue two days more, as the prosecution is not through and there are some seventy witnesses for the defense. Mr. Crandall was a former agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Alton, where he did a business of from $20,000 to $40,000 per month. There are several large enterprises in Alton situated on the Chicago & Alton track which receive coal, etc., from the Indianapolis & St. Louis. The cars had to be switched by the crew of the former. The railway people claim that as there was no check money received from this service by any one else Crandall was in the habit of giving receipts to the customers and then failing to account for all the money he received. The amounts claimed to have been embezzled aggregate about $600.

PARIS, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Volner Keller committed suicide this afternoon at 1 o'clock, at Kansas, Ill., a town about fifteen miles west of this city, by shooting himself twice with a revolver. He is a resident of this city, and was lately married to a girl named Ella Smith. They had separated, but he went to Kansas to persuade her to come and live with him again. She refused and he made an attempt to shoot her, but she got away from him, and he then shot himself. Death was instantaneous. He was about 24 years old, and is a grandson of Mathias Link of this city.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement has been occasioned among the miners of Southern Wisconsin by the discovery of several fine specimens of copper-ore on the farm of John W. Penniston, near Argyle, Lafayette County. Prospecting is now going on, with the chances in favor of the striking of a rich lead.

SALEM, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A very peculiar case is in the hands of the Master in Chancery, C. E. Jennings, Esq. It is the celebrated case of William Wilkins et al., complainants, vs. the unknown heirs of Massic McCarp and others. The property has sold as high as $871, and after costs are paid there will be $600 to be divided among forty-five heirs, some of which will get the big sum of the one hundred and twelfth part. The master made three sales of the property, and each time the sale has been set aside because of the appearance of new heirs. Strange to say, each time a sale is made a larger sum has been bid than the property was appraised at.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Samuel Claybaugh, who was shot by William Birdsall in a quarrel at a dance Friday night, died this morning. Birdsall is here in jail awaiting his examination, which will take place soon.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A young man named E. B. Fredericks of Winslow, this county, was to have been married yesterday to Miss Kate Snavely of Cadiz, Wis., but instead of that he languishes in jail at Monroe, Wis., having been placed there for forging notes on several men of means about the country. The number of notes he is known to have forged is about fifteen, with a total amount of about $800.

PAXTON, Ill., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—After the protracted war over the post-office in this city the question is finally settled. Mrs. Georgie E. Blackstone received her commission yesterday and commenced her duties this morning.

WISCONSIN—RECOVERED HEAVY DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A HAND.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court the jury in the case of Hemmingway vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $10,000. The plaintiff, who appears by his father as his guardian, is a boy 14 years old. Oct. 20, 1882, he came to Janesville from Hanover on a freight-train, paying his fare. Reaching Janesville the train pulled by the depot without stopping and he and another passenger prepared to jump off. The boy, fearful of being carried on and not knowing where the train went, jumped so soon after the man that he struck against him, lost his balance, was thrown under the wheels, and lost his right hand. The ground of recovery is that it was negligence on the part of the company to go by the depot without stopping or giving notice to their passengers.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—In the Morris examination today Sheriff Murphy testified that he had examined the gun of the defendant a few days after the murder and found indications of recent discharge. The defendant explained the same by saying that he had discharged it before the thrashers came. Richard Maguire testified as to a conversation with the defendant wherein the latter said that he had once asked the girl why she did not put it on some of the other fellows, and she had said they were poor, while he, the defendant, was rich. Henry Eberhart stated that he had dug up the carcass of a dog which had been killed by the defendant during the summer, and that the shot taken therefrom was of the same kind as that taken from the body of the deceased.

MICHIGAN—A MINER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT—AN OLD LADY DIES FROM FRIGHT.

CALUMET, Mich., Nov. 23.—At the Osceola Mine Sunday William J. Stevens accidentally shot and killed Frank Sanders.

WILLIAMSTON, Mich., Nov. 23.—Willie Demund blew off his thumb and finger with dynamite. The fright caused his grandmother to fall dead from heart-disease.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A committee has been appointed by the Business-Men's Association of this city to consider the advisability of erecting water-works. The committee has decided to report favorably on the project, and a water company will be formed about the 1st of December. There is also some talk of putting up gas-works.

Ore shipments are about over. Probably 5,000 to 10,000 tons more will be shipped from Marquette and Menominee Range mines.

IOWA—MEETING OF THE IMPROVED-STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—CLOSE OF NAVIGATION ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

WAVERLY, Ia., Nov. 23.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Iowa State Improved Stock Breeders' Association will be held in this city one week from next Wednesday—Dec. 2.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The closing of the Des Moines Rapids Canal tonight virtually closes navigation on the Mississippi north of this city. The records of the draw on the Keokuk & Hamilton bridge show that during the season 1,902 boats passed through the draw, and 1,544 barges, and 237 rafts. There was a decrease in the number of boats, barges, and rafts, as compared with last year.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—John Emory Benedict, about 24 years of age and living about eight miles north of this city, committed suicide Saturday night by shooting himself through the heart with a musket. Benedict some years ago was accused of being implicated in the murder of a young man named Reed but was acquitted. Subsequently he was sent to the Mount Pleasant asylum. No cause is known for the self-destruction.

NEBRASKA—CRIMINALS COME TO GRIEF.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—A dastardly crime was committed upon the person of Mrs. Knosh by Louis Haber near Mendon Lake Saturday night.

John Brand, alias John Hardman, was arrested here today for the crime of rape committed in Wayne County a month ago.

Rufus Montgomery was taken into custody this afternoon for stealing a horse in Lincoln last week.

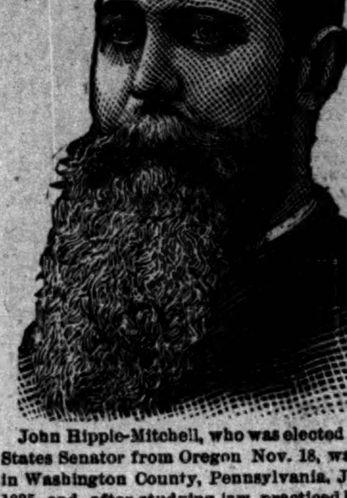
A NEW YALE GYMNASIUM.

Yale alumni are collecting subscriptions for a new gymnasium to cost $100,000.

Mrs. Partington and her son Ike, it is said, both use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for colds.

OREGON'S NEW SENATOR.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO ONCE CHANGED HIS NAME.



John Hipple-Mitchell, who was elected United States Senator from Oregon Nov. 18, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1835, and, after studying law, practiced his profession for a time at Franklin, Butler County, of that State. He removed to San Francisco and in 1860 went from there to Portland, Ore. In 1861 he was elected Corporation Attorney and in 1862 was chosen State Senator, serving until 1866. During the latter year he was a candidate for the United States Senate, but he was defeated by one vote. In 1873, however, he was more successful, and became the United States Senator for a full term, which expired in 1879. He was a candidate for reëlection, but was defeated by one vote in the Republican caucus. The Democrats succeeded in electing James H. Slater. In 1882 Mitchell made another unsuccessful effort to get back to the Senate, but although he was the choice of the Republican caucus Joseph N. Dolph carried off the prize. The term of Mr. Slater expired the 4th of March last, and an attempt was made to elect his successor in the Legislature which began Jan. 1. The Republicans had a majority of fourteen, but they could not agree upon a candidate, and the result was that no one was chosen. A special session of the Legislature was called by Gov. Moody. On the third ballot the Democrats came over to Mitchell, thus giving him the number of votes necessary to elect. After Mr. Mitchell's first election to the Senate an early scandal connected with his residence in Pennsylvania was unearthed and came before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation, but it was decided that there was nothing in the matter requiring the Senate's action. During the investigation Mr. Mitchell admitted that his name originally was John Mitchell Hipple, and that he left Pennsylvania in the hope that he would be separated from the memory of a past domestic trouble.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Nov. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

McGregor st, 150 ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 28 (John Cremens to C. and M. A. Baechel)	$ 2,000
Frankfort st, 192 ft w of Henshaw av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 7 (F. Korff to A. Greinke)	310
Washington boulevard, 107½ ft w of Elizabeth st, 82½x180 ft, dated Nov. 11 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	36,000
McGregor st, bet Stewart and Wentworth avs, 50x125 ft, dated June 17 (estate of John L. Rogers to John Cremens)	2,000
McGregor st, 75 ft e of Portland av, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 28 (John Cremens to Henry Heinricks)	2,400
The premises No. 3129 Butterfield st, dated Sept. 5 (Henry H. Eliel to Bradley & Johnson)	2,100
Throop st, 145 ft n of Evans, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 21 (M. and J. Hubka to W. Deany)	1,300
West Jackson st, s w cor of Oakley av, n f, 83x125 ft, dated Oct. 17 (Chicago Land Company to H. F. W. Gils)	6,500
Sheffield av, 25 ft n of Garfield, e f, 50x123 ft, dated Oct. 20 (Charles Morgan to Michael Murphy)	2,000
Ogden av, 92 ft e of Central Park, s f, 25x154 ft, dated Nov. 18 (O. W. Clapp to John Pink)	450
Wood st, 375 ft s of Taylor, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 21 (M. G. G. Beever to Frank Hahn)	850
The premises No. 3740 South Dearborn st, dated Nov. 23 (John Berry to Susan D. Leary)	1,700
West Erie st, 144 ft e of Ada, s f, 24x59 ft, dated Nov. 21 (Nathan Corwith to J. C. Ytter)	750
North Wells st, n w cor of Schiller, e f, 23x100 ft, dated Nov. 23 (Frederick Becker to Antonio Rocco)	6,000
West Erie st, 168 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 23x123 ft, dated Nov. 21 (H. J. Pilgrem to E. A. Turner)	2,000
Wallace st, near Thirty-fourth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 4 (C. W. Nicholes to J. and S. Stuhlmiller)	550
Wallace st, near Thirty-fourth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 12 (same party to C. and C. Pahl)	550
South Park av, 133 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 72 ft to Calumet av, dated Oct. 7 (Rebecca M. Whitehead to James L. Woodward)	10,800
Calumet av, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, e f, 31x125 ft, dated Oct. 5 (A. B. Mead to Virginia Pendleton)	3,410
Laflin st, 100 ft s of Eighteenth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Samuel Johnston to Jacob Boss)	775
Homan av, n w cor Twenty-third st, e f, 45½x264 ft, dated Oct. 13 (Charles P. Coggeshall to Charles C. Collins)	7,200
West Madison st, s w cor of St. Louis av, n f, 30½x191 ft, dated Nov. 2 (same party to same)	2,500
Bellevue place, near Rush st, s f, 21¼x73 ft, improved, dated Oct. 28 (J. L. Stockton to Elizabeth A. Chesbrough)	10,000
Henry st, 48 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 4 (J. A. Hall to M. and E. Flaherty)	650
Paulina st, 191 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 21 (Charles Kaegbein to Joachim Witt)	1,400
Paulina st, 47½ ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 19 (J. Witt to C. Kaegbein)	1,600
West Lake st, 75 w of Carpenter, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 1 (James D. Smith to Betsey Hessether)	2,040
California av, 97 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 6 (C. H. Kehl to J. P. Neal)	650
Washington boulevard, 75 ft w of Francisco st, n f, 73x130 ft, dated Oct. 31 (S. H. Wheeler to D. T. Murphy)	7,300
Wentworth av, 224¾ ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (estate of J. P. Hoff to F. Schneider)	2,000
Talman av, n of Ogden, w f, 26.2x117 ft, improved, dated Nov. 20 (John Crowley to N. B. Berkley)	1,900

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Pine Grove av, 199 ft s of Grace st, e f, 50x225 ft, dated Nov. 1 (H. A. and W. H. Crawford to G. Gundlach)	$ 1,500
Wrightwood av, near Florence, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 3 (Mark Bangs to J. H. Barnett)	950
Nelson st, 168 ft e of Herndon, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (J. P. Altgeld to J. N. Jung)	550
Cleaviand av, 233 ft w of Clark st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 16 (E. J. Lehmnan to T. H. Musham)	625
Belmont av, 216 ft e of Southport, n f, 75x125 ft, dated July 13 (A. D. Loomis to Peter F. Bishoff)	2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wabash av, 200 ft s of Fortieth st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Nov. 19 (A. McNeill to C. S. Asust)	$ 3,000
Ashland av, 312 ft s of Fiftieth st, w f, 24x121 ft, dated Aug. 17 (M. Ballin to C. L. Mueller)	450
Loomis st, n e cor of Forty-eighth, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 20 (W. G. Frazier to L. and M. Flood)	550
Winter st, 86 ft s of Forty-sixth, w f, 26x113 ft, dated Oct. 8 (A. A. E. Taylor to Henry Heinecke)	1,000
Walnut st, 114 ft w of Greenwood av, n f, 58x150 ft, Fred C. Bell to R. A. Wells)	1,500
Wabash av, s of Fifty-first st, w f, 33x161 ft, dated Oct. 24 (W. M. Zearnig to Elizabeth Wallwork)	2,550
Greenwood av, 298 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 49 2-10x297 ft, dated Oct. 8 (B. D. Slocum to Laughridge & Hamson)	5,700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Maplewood av, near Evergreen, w f, 75x125 ft, dated Oct. 30 (N. F. Moore et al. to D. F. Anderson)	$ 1,500
Fairview av, 300 ft n of Greenwood, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (F. C. Delamater to N. G. Jensen)	400

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Southwest corner State and Randolph streets, George A. Springer, two-story addition, 107x45 feet, $6,000.

No. 3818 Prairie avenue, Miss Mary Powers, two-story dwelling, 22x33 feet, $1,400.

No. 156 Rumsey street, John Marwede, two-story dwelling, 21x40 feet, $1,700.

No. 21 Brigham street, M. Lukowski, one-story cottage, 23x28 feet, $500.

No. 37 Brigham street, Fred Stein, one-story cottage, 20x34 feet, $600.

No. 496 West Adams street, Norman D. Frazer, two-story dwelling, 25x60 feet, $10,000.

No. 1196 West Adams street, R. B. Moore, two-story flats, 23x50 feet, $3,000.

No. 339 Milwaukee avenue, C. H. Jordan, three-story store and dwelling, 20x60 feet, $6,000.

Nos. 308 to 316 Dearborn street, John T. Dale, seven-story store and office building, 100x67 feet, $80,000.

Nos. 192 and 194 Michigan avenue, G. W. Smith, five story store, 40x100 feet, $24,000.

No. 2816 Michigan avenue, C. W. Bregor, two-story dwelling, 47x67 feet, $40,000.

No. 119 De Koven street, Chicago Coffin Company, additional story, 58x108 feet, $2,500.

Nos. 350 to 360 North Water street, James A. Kirk & Co., additional story, 79x60 feet, $3,000.

ORDERED TO LEAVE TOWN.

CARTHAGE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—For about a year farmers in this neighborhood have been greatly annoyed by having their property maliciously destroyed and their buildings robbed. A valuable team owned by Farmer Maxwell were found dead in his barn, with their throats cut. Patrick Burns and his four sons have been suspected of being the authors of the depredations. Sixty enraged farmers assembled at Maxwell's house and a Vigilance Committee of forty was appointed and the whole Burns family ordered to leave the State within six days. The regulators will buy the personal effects and real estate of the family at a figure to be named by a disinterested person. The farmers declare that the Burns people will remain at their peril.

THE COURTS.

The Hyde Park Water-Works Trouble—Judge Gardner on the Duties of Bondsmen.

Little Nellie Adin's Case—The Haynes Assignment—A Ticker Compromise—Damage Suits.

Judge Tuley was engaged all day yesterday in hearing arguments on the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the case of Cameron vs. The Village of Hyde Park. Mr. Driggs, on behalf of the village, read a lengthy answer, in which the village authorities claimed that the present water-works are already almost too small for the needs of the village and that they are sometimes taxed to their utmost capacity; that the engine offered by the Holly Company is the cheapest, all things considered, and the best adapted to the use of the village. If the engine is ordered at once it will be next July before it can be delivered, and by that time it will be urgently needed.

Mr. High read the answers of a number of taxpayers whom he represented who were in favor of the new machinery.

The answers of John E. Cowles and D. A. Peirce, two of the members of the Board who are opposed to the improvement, were also filed. They claim that there were not the 26th of October any unappropriated funds in the Water Department. Also that the Holly machine is expensive and hard to run, and if new bids were asked for they could be had $20,000 cheaper.

The Judge remarked that he would not interfere with the board on the ground of the machinery not being necessary. The trustees were the judges on that point. The only question then was as to whether the village had the money with which to pay for the engine, and on that he would hear arguments. The arguments were then resumed on this point, but no decision was given. Messrs. Dupee, Judah & Willard appeared for the complainants, Willard & Driggs for the village and a majority of the Board of Trustees, L. D. Condee for the minority of the board, and J. L. High for certain taxpayers who came in as defendants advocating the proposed purchase.

A BONDSMAN'S DUTIES.

In the case of Cruver Bros. against the Cruver Bros. Manufacturing Company and others, one of the defendants, R. R. Street, asked leave of Judge Gardner yesterday to withdraw his name from the receiver's bond as one of the sureties, as he was going to Europe and did not want to be worried by any possible liabilities here. The Judge, however, denied the motion, and remarked that when a party went on another's bond he could not be allowed to withdraw the next day or whenever he choose, but must expect to stay on it until the liability had ceased. It was too much like trifling with the court. The receiver, however, was directed to hurry up as much as possible the liquidation of the affairs of the company so as to close them out by Jan. 1, 1886.

AN UNEXPLAINED STRIP OF LAND.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the ejectment suit of Cushing against Ford, which raised an odd question as to the amount of land in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 3, 38, 14, in Hyde Park. In the present case the original title was from the Canal Commissioners, and called for forty acres, more or less. A new survey was made when it became necessary to open Forty-first street. It has been ascertained, however, that there is nineteen and a half feet lacking in frontage in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼. The Judge held that as the street had been accepted by the public and property-owners, the defendant could not be held to be guilty of unlawful entry in taking land as it was laid out. The only remedy was by a bill in chancery against all the property-owners in the section, so that the loss should be distributed among them all. The suit was dismissed.

LET HER ALONE.

Nellie F. Adin's case was called up before Judge Prendergast yesterday morning. Judge Knickerbocker last week suspended his action in regard to the guardian's custody of the child to enable Judge Prendergast to settle the question of adoption. It appeared, however, that the girl was still in the custody of her stepfather, Sundell, and Judge Prendergast thought there was no occasion for action on his part until that custody was in some way interfered with. Sundell's lawyer stated that he was ready to convey the land in controversy to the uncle, and newly-appointed guardian of Nellie, in trust for the child, provided she could remain with him. Further action will probably be sought in Probate Court tomorrow morning. The attorney for Charles Adin, the guardian, contended that the County Court had no jurisdiction to control the custody of the child until a decree of adoption was entered, but Judge Prendergast crushed that theory ignominiously.

IMPUGNING AN ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the petition of S. Zeimer & Feldstein, creditors of Nelson B. Haynes, which was filed in the County Court Saturday, Judge Prendergast entered a formal order yesterday finding that probable cause exists for suspecting the good faith of certain preferences made by Haynes and for believing them to be part and parcel of the same transaction as the assignment. The petitioners are therefore given leave to use the name of the assignee in a suit to set aside the transfers alleged to be fraudulent, chief of which are those to Mrs. Haynes, the First National Bank of Chicago, and Emmons & Billings of New York.

AN OVERASPIRING PROPERTY-OWNER.

Judge Gresham yesterday heard and decided the case of A. C. Clark against the Village of Glencoe to establish title to certain lots and blocks in Gormley's addition to Glencoe. Clark's title came through a foreclosure of a trust deed given by Gormley in 1877. Subsequently Gormley procured the vacation by village ordinances of certain streets surrounding Clark's land, thus depriving him of any ingress or egress. The court held the ordinances in question null and void so far as they affected Clark's rights, and also decided that Gormley, whose house was on one of the vacated streets, should remove his house within sixty days or the Marshal should do it for him.

AN AMICABLE COMPROMISE.

The case of Adolph Lichtstern against the Board of Trade came up before Judge Moran yesterday on a motion to dissolve the attachment, but by stipulation it was postponed to next Monday. An affidavit was filed by A. C. Wood, manager of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, setting up that in December last the company set up a ticker in the office of M. H. Crapser & Co., Room 52 Calumet Building, No. 208 La Salle street, which was taken away March 9, 1885. That subsequently Lichtstern removed a ticker from his office at No. 115 Monroe street to Room 52 Calumet Building and secretly connected it with the wires which had been in the room, and then got the quotations and sent them to the New York & Chicago Grain & Stock Exchange at No. 140 Monroe street and to J. A. Murphy & Co. at the northeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets.

DAMAGE SUITS.

Peter Wagner commenced a suit yesterday to recover $25,000 of the Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company for the loss of both his legs, which were crushed on a locomotive he was running the 13th of June, 1881. He sued before and got a verdict for $15,000, but a new trial was granted, and when the case came up a second time he was absent and it was dismissed.

Last March Robert Duddleston, the 14-year-old son of George Duddleston, was run over by a Van Buren street car and, it is alleged, seriously injured, and yesterday he sued the West Division Railroad for $25,000 damages.

Mary Ann White sued the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, as administratrix of John White, in an action now on trial in Judge Gary's court. John White was run down by a train Dec. 19, 1883, while working upon a sidewalk that crossed the track at Forty-first street, and he died a week later. He was a carpenter.

George Barnum and Henry Seiter are defendants in the suit brought by Edward Steinborn for injuries received from being run over by a horse and buggy two years ago. It was in the Town of Lake. Steinborn's thigh is alleged to have been broken, and his leg to have become shorter than before in consequence. The case is on trial before Judge Rogers.

THE KINGSBURY-POWERS CASE.

The old case of Kingsbury against Powers was before Judge Moran yesterday on exceptions to the master's report. The items objected to in the report were the allowance of $12,000 to Mr. Powers, the guardian, for the taxes of 1872 and 1873 on the Kingsbury estate, it being claimed the taxes were illegally levied under Bill 300, and hence Powers was bound to repay them. The Judge held that Powers having paid them in good faith while they were supposed to be legal was protected and could not be compelled to repay them.

ITEMS.

Judge Gresham announces that the hearing of the following equity cases will conclude the call of set chancery cases for the present term: Clark vs. Village of Glencoe, Mansfield vs. Excelsior Refining Co., and Chicago & Pacific R. R. vs. Third National Bank. After that he will devote his time to the consideration of some cases under advisement.

Before Judge Blodgett yesterday Henry Rosener of New York was appointed receiver with A. B. Chandler in the case of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. vs. Howell.

In the case of A. K. Norris against F. F. Cole and J. T. Vickery to restrain the foreclosure of an alleged usurious chattel mortgage on the hotel at the corner of Canal and Madison streets, the complainant yesterday filed a supplemental bill charging that after his original bill was filed Vickery entered up judgment against him for $2,455, and had also admitted that only about $2,258 was due from complainant. The latter also paid into court $1,609, being all that is due by him according to his estimate.

George Otto and J. Sherwood were made defendants in a $2,000 suit by Auguste Langstein. She owns the house No. 144 Blue Island avenue, and they own the house next to it, the two being built together. A short time ago defendants raised their house, and in so doing unavoidably raised one side of hers, seriously deranging her furniture and inclining her floors at a sharp angle.

E. H. Shirk yesterday recovered a judgment for $45,250 before Judge Bunn, against George H. Lyford, on three notes for $40,000 executed April 13, 1883, and secured by 1,000 shares of the stock of the Calumet Tobacco Company.

In the patent case of the Eclipse Windmill Company against the Woodman Windmill Company Judge Blodgett yesterday morning overruled the motion for a rehearing.

The suits of E. W. Blatchford and others against the Chicago Dock & Canal Company and others to prevent the excavations placed along the lake front were referred to Master in Chancery Wait to examine and report.

In the estate of Palmer vs. Kellogg Judge Knickerbocker yesterday entered an order allowing the claim of the executors, William H. Kellogg and C. C. Kellogg, for $364,191. They presented vouchers for amounts ranging from $74,190 to 25 cents, aggregating the amount for which the claim was allowed.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,928—Thomas G. McCulloh et al. vs. Levi Strauss, Herman Gruner, Simon Wolf, et al. Bill for injunction. Transcript of record from Superior Court of Cook County. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., solrs.

19,929—C. B. Cottrell et al. vs. E. Nelson Blake, W. W. Shaw, and Kilby Page. Case, $25,000. Swett, Grosscup & Swett, attys.

19,930—Moses Rubel vs. Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. Asst., $2,500. Kerr & Barr, attys.

19,931—Henry Tansky vs. Sigmund Spitzer. Petition for ne exeat. Campbell, Hamilton & Custer, solrs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NEW SUITS.

8,248—Frank Bernard et al. vs. Tug Balize. Libel for wages, $94. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

8,249—H. M. Benjamin vs. Steam Propeller Balize. Libel for supplies, $117. Markham & Noyes, proctors.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

100,081—Albert A. Riley vs. James Parrott. Confession of judgment, $627. Weisley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

100,082—Louis Goodman vs. Joseph Szojse. Appeal.

100,083—Lange Bros. & Co. vs. Same. Appeal.

100,084—Celia Hartman vs. William Maxwell. Confession of judgment, $125. A. R. Abbott, atty.

100,085—A. S. Swan et al. vs. Edward R. S. Armstrong. Asst., $500. Tolman & Nolan, attys.

100,086—Sarah F. Windiate et al. vs. Bernard Schram. Appeal.

100,087—Peter Wagner vs. The Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company. Case, $25,000. William Haynes and John Gibbons, attys.

100,088—Broadway & Trayser Bill Posting Company vs. Newberry Furniture Company. Asst., $500. Meyer & Caliman, attys.

100,089—J. W. Gamey et al. vs. Charles T. Scoville. Asst., $1,000. C. S. Thornton, atty.

100,090—Robert Duddleston vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company. Trespass, $25,000. R. L. Tatham, atty.

100,091—Garnishment. Suppressed.

100,092—Auguste Langstein vs. George Otto and J. Sherwood. Trespass, $2,000. Julius Goldzier, atty.

100,093—Mathilda vs. Anton Hanson. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. W. R. Nicholson, solr.

100,094—R. Johnson vs. Emil J. Johnson. Confession of judgment, $157. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

100,095—Abraham Kuh et al. vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $209. Same attys.

100,096—E. K. Smith vs. Brunswick Balke Collender Co. Appeal.

100,097—Fritz E. Culver vs. Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company. Asst., $500. William Garnett Jr., atty.

100,098—John G. Frick vs. Fritz Benzll. Confession of judgment, $662. B. J. Werthemer, atty.

100,099—Same vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $198. Same atty.

100,100—Geo. H. Leonard vs. Michael Sanders and Gottlieb Holtzworth. Ejectment, $1,600. Julius Stern, atty.

Suppressed Saturday—100,067—Charles F. Elwes vs. Charles M. Ramsey and Eastern National & Cattle Exchange. Attachment, $725. Tolman & Nolan, attys.

100,070—Mary Abram vs. William Abram. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. S. Ellis, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—3,239, Gannon vs. Berkey and G. F. Co.; dflt. and jgt., $236; amd. jgt. on ans. garn. Charles H. Hildreth, $252.

JUDGE SMITH—1,352, Marshall Field & Co. vs. J. Beirsdorf; fdg. plff. $3,339 and jgt.—3,387, Murray A. Bartlett vs. Charles Bean; jgt. for plff. $719.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARDNER—792, Gutman vs. Kent; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree sale.—1,167, Comstock vs. Hulburd; same.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,585, Sophia Conners vs. Daniel Conners; decree of divorce for cruelty.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

54,812—James Fitzpatrick vs. George H. Knapp. Case, $2,500. C. M. Hardy, atty.

54,813—Summers, Morrison & Co. vs. Charles Bank and M. Bank. Confession of judgment, $143. C. R. Adams, atty.

54,814—Charles H. Barnum vs. L. M. Blades. Appeal.

54,815—John Matherson vs. Thomas Rasmus. Appeal.

54,816—Charles S. Cleaver vs. George E. Harmen. Bill for accounting and injunction. Alfred D. Eddy, solr.

54,817—Albert De Lue vs. Bartholomae & Leicht Brewing Co. Appeal.

54,818—Edward A. Fisher vs. Mrs. J. L. Lincoln. Appeal.

54,819—Louisa Schwartz vs. Henry Schwartz. Bill for divorce for cruelty. B. M. Shaffner, solr.

54,820—Mary Smerz vs. John, Emma, Frank, and Rosa Smerz, Anthony Kozel, and Building & Loan Assn. Budoucnost. Bill to remove cloud from title to Lot 31 in Stinson's subd. of Block 32, Sec. 19, 39, 14. Isaac E. Adams, solr.

54,821—L. F. Rowland vs. Benjamin Holbrook. Assumpsit, $2,000. J. S. Huey, atty.

Suppressed Saturday—54,8[illegible]—Patrick J. Doyle vs. E. J. Johnson. Attachment, $335. Tolman & Nolan, attys.

54,811—Arthur G. Cambridge vs. Henry Jacob vs. Henry Mortimer. Trespass, $2,500. Turner & Butler, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—7,177, Anna E. Wilson vs. Obadiah Huse; deflt. and jgt., $352.

JUDGE HAWES—1,275, Florence M. Cox vs. John Cammock; verd. plff., $100.—1,321, M. Brand & Co. vs. Anthony Schuettler; verd. plff., $54.

JUDGE COLLINS—54,821, L. F. Rowland vs. Benjamin Holbrook; jgt. by consent for $1,000.—3,752, William S. Bond vs. D. Castro; verd. plff., $25, and appl.—3,758, John D. Jennings vs. George E. Reineman; verd. plff., $83.

DECREES.

JUDGE MORAN—2,679, Helle vs. Holbrook; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree sale.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,353—Charles Williams vs. George A. Damouski, Mat Valk, and Thomas Welch. Covenant, $1,000. F. H. Trude, atty.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—445, Henry Guilfoyle, robbery; recog. fftd.—465, George Moore, lar.; sentd. to six mos. H. of C.—81 to 84, Thomas J. Finney, embezt.; contd.—475, George Spuck, asslt. to kill; contd.—The grand jury prstd. five indcts.—449, Edward Hogan, lar.; jury trial, jury to seal vdt. and separate.—220, Clarence L. Cutler, obtg. mon. by fise. pret.; jury trial, part of testy. hrd.

JUDGE SHEPARD—343, Burt Murphy, robbery; bond fftd., Daniel Lawrence surety.—319, John Edwards, burg.; jury trial, vdt. glty. and pnlty. fxd. at twenty yrs. pen.—279, Duncan McTavish, asslt. to kill; jury trial, vdt. not glty.—303, Edward Whally, robbery; jury trial, on trial.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set chancery cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of patent calendar.

JUDGE BUNN—Motions for new trials.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,221, 1,235, 1,238, 1,239, 1,240, and 1,241. No. 1,240, White vs. Chicago & Western Ind. R. R. Co., on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 1,353, 1,355, 1,357, 1,360, 1,362, and 1,364. No. 1,184, Pincoffs vs. Treat, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,083, 885, 889, 894, 896, 99, 863, 859, 284, 654, and 493. No. 882, B. P. P. Co. vs. Clause, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 293, 294, 296, 299, and 300. No. 277¼, Steinborn vs. Busse, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—First call. Nos. 451 to 500, inclusive. Trial call: Nos. 1,333, 1,341, 1,349, 1,367, 1,368, 1,373, 1,386, 1,390, 1,401, and 1,405. No case on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 3,764, 3,608, 2,224¼, 3,778, 3,788, 3,796, 3,798, 3,804, 3,805, 3,718, and 3,826. No case on trial. Wednesday, first call, Nos. 301 to 350, inclusive.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 44, 83, 30, 38, 45, and 46. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 33, Easter vs. Deering, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 5,996, 5,094, 373, 4,524, and 5,693. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No. 303 on trial, and Nos. 317, 352, 354, 357, 361, and 362.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 451, 463, 377, 378, and 385.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—Supreme Court:

59. P. R. Bohlen, plaintiff in error, vs. Richard Arthurs, assignee, etc., et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Blatchford.

16. William L. Gibson, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Lyon et al.; in error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Matthews.

50. Alexander R. Shepherd, plaintiff in error, vs. John Frederick May; in error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; judgment affirmed, with costs and interest; opinion by Justice Woods.

46. John W. Fraer et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry Clews; in error to the Supreme Court of Iowa; decree affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Woods.

642. Asahel Gage, appellant, vs. Maria B. Pumpelly et al., etc.; appeal from Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois; decree affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Harlan.

593. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Humes; in error to Supreme Court of Missouri; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Field.

57. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Vincent Terry; in error to Supreme Court of Missouri; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Field.

60. T. W. Thompson, appellant, vs. Allen County et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Kentucky; decree affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Miller, Justice Harlan dissenting.

56. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh McGee; in error to the Supreme Court of Missouri; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

58. John Patch, plaintiff in error, vs. Elias E. White; in error to the Supreme Court, District of Columbia; judgment affirmed, with costs, by a divided court.

63. H. G. C. Paulsen, appellant, vs. the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company et al.; appeal from Circuit Court, Eastern District of Virginia; decree affirmed, with costs; announced by Chief-Justice Waite.

352. Gottfried Bachmann, appellant, vs. the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company et al.; appeal from Circuit Court, Eastern District of Virginia; decree affirmed, with costs; announced by Chief-Justice Waite.

68. Mrs. Laura Ellen Jones, widow, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Watson Van Benthuysen; in error to Circuit Court, Eastern District of Louisana; judgment affirmed, with costs and interest; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

1,182. J. W. Leonard et al., appellants, vs. W. H. Chatfield, trustee; 1,183, J. W. Leonard et al., appellants, vs. Ozark Land Company; motion for modification of supersedeas denied; opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

951. Harriet A. Burnett, appellant, vs. The United States; submitted under twentieth rule by A. L. Meriman for appellant and Solicitor-General Goode for appellee.

210. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Ben Price; submitted under twentieth rule by Attorney-General Garland for plaintiff in error and by J. Z. George for defendant in error.

1,008. William S. Hassell, trustee, appellant, vs. A. W. Wilcox et al.; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by W. H. Phillips in support of motion and by George Biddle in opposition thereto.

1,169. Angus M. Cannon, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; argument continued by Solicitor-General Goode for the defendant in error, and concluded by F. S. Richards for plaintiff in error.

72. William D. Marvel, plaintiff in error, vs. E. A. Merritt, late Collector, etc.; argued by Solicitor-General Goode for defendant in error and submitted by B. F. Lee for the plaintiff in error.

73. Herrman Presser, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of Illinois; argument commenced by Allen C. Story for the plaintiff in error.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The November term of the Supreme Court began today with Judge Niblack as Chief Justice, and the following cases were decided:

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway Company vs. Ernest Bills; from Madison; reversed; Elliot, J.

James Heaps vs. Thomas W. Parrish; from Sullivan; reversed; Howk, J.

Franklin Terwilliger vs. Harrison Murphy; from Tipton; affirmed; Niblack, C. J.

H. R. Allen vs. Sarah S. Kersey; from Marion; reversed; Niblack, C. J.

Samuel Bufkin vs. James Boyce; from Delaware; reversed; Mitchell, J.

Edward Storms vs. John Stevens; from Huntington; affirmed; Zollars, J.

Warren West vs. Caroline M. Hayes; from Dearborn; affirmed in part, reversed in part; Mitchell, J.

David Burket vs. Alden W. Holman; from Fulton; reversed; Howk, J.

Louisa J. Powell vs. Dr. G. Powell; from Gibson; affirmed; Zollars, J.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company vs. Maggie F. Falvey; from Tippecanoe; affirmed; Elliot, J.

NORTHWESTERN GRAIN MOVEMENT.

GREAT LACK OF STORAGE ROOM AND SHIPPING FACILITIES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—The total number of cars of wheat in sight for Minneapolis this morning was 2,008, against 2,066 Saturday and 2,855 one week ago today. Of the 2,008 cars today 1,416 were on side-tracks in Minneapolis, 303 cars on side-tracks outside the city, and 289 cars were in transit for Minneapolis and due within the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Minneapolis parties have the vacant storage room in St. Paul elevators under contract and are running wheat in there now, causing some complaint by local dealers there, who are unable to get room, they claim, to place their own wheat. Wheat from some sections in the northern part of the State and Dakota that had been coming to Minneapolis is now going to Duluth, and from the southern sections it is going to Chicago. Receipts in Minneapolis and Duluth today amounted to 480 cars in Duluth and 331 in Minneapolis. The scarcity of elevator-room here was felt in the market, causing much depression, and several parties were bidding a premium of one-quarter cent a bushel for a place to put their wheat. There is yet a small amount of room here, but mostly under contract by private parties.

We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:

Jones—Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith—How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J.—Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form, but I am well now.

S.—What did you do for it?

J.—I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S.—I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J.—Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

Wilson Line of Steamers.

New York, Hull, and Continental Ports.

Weekly sailings from New York. Goods forwarded on through bills of lading via Hull to all

Baltic, Scandinavian, North Sea, and Mediterranean Ports.

For information relating to transhipment cargo apply to JOHN BLEGEN, General Continental Freight Agent, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

For Hull and English business to SANDERSON & SON, General Agents, 39 South William-st. New York.

TO EUROPE IN A TRIFLE OVER SIX DAYS BY THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE!

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

"Umbria," "Etruria," "Oregon," "Aurania," and "Servia," 8,500 tons and from 10,000 to 14,000 horse-power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, and MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.

F. G. WHITING,
Manager Western Department,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

Atlantic and West India Line.

New and Charming Winter Tours.

British and French West India Islands, Etc.

SS. BARRACOUTA, sailing Saturday, Dec. 5.
SS. BARRACOUTA, sailing Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Stopping a day or more at St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Grenada, etc. Superb passenger accomodation, excellent cuisine, smoking-room, bath-rooms, etc. Apply to LEAYCRAFT & CO., 140 Pearl street, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Sail from New York Every Saturday for GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

Passengers booked through to Liverpool, Dublin, and Belfast.

Cabin passage, $60. Second Class, $30. Steerage outward, $20. Prepaid, $15.

For passage or further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.

American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.

ADVANCE...Saturday, Nov. 7 | At 1 p. m., from Rob-
FINANCE...Saturday, Nov. 28 | ert Stores, Brooklyn.

PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York. B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

WINTER TOURS IN WEST INDIES.

The Atlas Steamship Co. dispatch their Magnificent Iron Steamers from New York to Jamaica, the Spanish Main and Costa Rica, every alternate Wednesday. To the Haytian Ports returning via Jamaica every alternate Friday. Elegant Saloon and Stateroom accommodations, situated amidships where the motion is least perceptible. Special Tourist tickets at $5 per day, inclusive of all charges. Apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 22 State-st., New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a*. Daily; *b*. Daily except Sunday; *c*. Daily except Saturday; *d*. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a10:00 p m	b10:30 a m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m b 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m b 3:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m b 4:00 p m c10:10 p m	b10:25 a m b 2:15 p m b 6:00 p m d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a10:00 p m	a 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c10:10 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:00 p m	b 7:10 p m b 2:15 p m d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m a10:00 p m	b 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:00 p m c10:10 p m	d 6:00 a m b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m a 1:00 p m b 5:15 p m b 8:15 p m	b 6:47 a m b 3:45 p m b 7:50 a m b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:20 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:05 a m	* 2:30 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:35 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:35 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-street, between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Ex.	* 5:00 p m	* 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:30 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:00 p m	* 2:15 p m [illegible]
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m †10:00 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:00 p m	[illegible]
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m * 9:55 p m	[illegible]
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9:00 a m † 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 9:30 a m * 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§ 9:55 p m	* 7:00 p m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m §10:05 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	[illegible]

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b11:00 a m	b 2:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	[illegible]
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:20 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c 9:35 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a 9:35 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	10:15 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:10 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‡11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m §11:30 p m	* 7:30 p m § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Expr's	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld	* 8:15 p m	† 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & B'ltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	3:50 p m	8:55 a m
Detroit, Niagara Falls & N. Y. Ex	8:45 p m	7:05 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	§ 9:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n	* 4:20 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:20 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 104 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:55 a m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	*11:20 p m	[illegible]
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southeastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m. [illegible]
SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st. or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Clothing worn by men
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You ought to see our
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$18 and $20 Tailor-
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$28 and $30—Engli
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Men's Tailor-Made Dr
$35.
A big rush in our BOY
Mothers appear to have
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Cor. State &
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Room 10
FOR R